THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

No. XV. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885. No. 2[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Bill Repealing the Bear Bounty Law Approved.

Governor Eaton's Staff Appointees and Confirmed.

The Railroad Bill in the House—Mr. Pence's Argument.

Debate Continued on Colorado Railroad Legislation.

Colorado Legislature

SENATE.

DENVER, February 27.—The report of the committee on fees and salaries for the postponement of Senate bill No. 95, was reconsidered and laid on the table.

Senator Salazar, chairman of the committee on immigration, reported to indefinitely postpone the bill providing for a commission on immigration, for the reason that it would cost the state $30,000, without sufficient return for the expense incurred.

Considerable time was consumed in discussing the question as to whether it was necessary to adopt the report of the committee on printing. The senate finally voted to adopt the report.

Bills on third reading and final passage.

Substitute for S. C. R. No. 6, concerning coinage of silver, was passed and the title agreed to.

C. M. No. 2, by Mr. Bradley, for the relief of Anson Rudd, was read a third time.

Senator Moynahan explained that Mr. Rudd had transferred certain lands to the government on which to build a penitentiary, but the penitentiary had never been built upon it. The ground was now vacant and retarded the growth of the city.

The memorial then passed by a unanimous vote and the title was agreed to.

S. B. No. 72, by Senator Woodworth, providing for the appointment of horse round up commissioners, was passed, the emergency clause accepted and the title agreed to.

S. B. No. 163, by Senator Wells, concerning willful trespass on mines, sluices and dams, was read third time and passed, and the title agreed to.

S. B. No. 14, by Senator Tilton, concerning police magistrates' courts, was read.

Senators Green and Galloway having offered amendments, further consideration of the bill was deferred until such time as Senator Tilford, the introducer, who was absent, might wish.

Senator Freeman moved that the vote whereby Senate B. No. 179 was indefinitely postponed be reconsidered. Accepted.

On motion of Senator Freeman the bill was recommitted to the committee on fees and salaries.

S. B. No. 39, by Senator Tedmon, concerning the transfer of balances to the general fund, was passed, the emergency clause accepted, and the title agreed to.

Recess to 2 p. m.

The senate reconvened at 2 p. m. by the lieutenant governor. The chair gave notice that he had signed Senate B. 37, concerning the destruction of mountain lions.

Senator Freeman moved that Senate Bills Nos. 115, 43 and 70 be made special order at 2:30 p. m. next Tuesday. Accepted.

On motion of Senator Eddy the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general order, Senator Eddy in the chair. After considering several bills the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened the following communication from the governor was considered and nominations made therein confirmed.

DENVER, Colo., February 27.

Hon. P. W. Breene, president of the senate.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to the senate for confirmation the following appointments, as follows: For adjutant general, with rank of colonel, E. W. Ewing of Las Animas county, W. D. Todd of Arapahoe, E. L. Sawyer of Fremont, Ezra S. Sprague of Gunnison, Rafael Chacon of Las Animas, D. B. Dussenberry of Arapahoe, Sidney M. Bonner, of Lake, S. A. Shepherd, of Arapahoe, Chas. P. Bryan, of Clear Creek, B. F. Rice, of Dolores.

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN H. EATON,
Governor.

The vote for confirmation of the appointments was 20 to 0 against.

DENVER, March 2.—The senate was convened at 2 p. m. by Lieutenant Governor Breene.

A petition from Irwin was read concerning railroad legislation. Committee on incorporations.

Senator Chilcott presented a certified copy of resolutions of the chamber of commerce of Pueblo. Committee of the whole.

Senator Stevenson, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported the following bills:

S. B. 60, concerning attachments; majority and minority reports. The majority report recommended that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The minority recommended that it pass.

The chair gave notice that he had signed S. B. 119, concerning wolves and coyotes.

S. B. 29, concerning exemptions, was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Carpenter moved to refer the bill to committee of the whole.

Senator Carpenter said servants worked months in Denver, and owing to the liberality of the exemption laws these servants had lost their wages. These laborers and servants were not able to lose their wages. No law now prevails for the points covered by this bill. He said that Chacon's ranch was worth $3,000 or $4,000 and could beat their servants out of wages if it was time for an innovation. Was it humanity to say that servants and the day laborer who has children should be beaten out of their wages? These people should be prevented from robbing servants. An honest man who loses his homes each and pay his debts. The exemptions under the law amount to nearly $5,000. Is it not time to cut down in the law against those who seek to keep them from robbing servants out of their wages?

Senator Eddy favored consideration of the bill in committee of the whole.

Senator Greene said homestead exemptions were to protect the family. They were humane laws. He was opposed to decreasing exemptions, for the law as it now stands was more humane. There should be a national exemption. The family rights should not be given away to avoid an occasional hardship.

Senator Moynahan said that servants should receive their pay. It had been charged that people in Denver rode about in their carriages while their servants remained unpaid. He favored the motion to refer the bill to the committee of the whole.

Senator Stevenson replied that the committee had exempted laborers' wages for 60 days, but opposed innovations as to the exemptions concerning the protection of the family. The law should not be amended in such a way that the families of the profligate should desert their homes. He said that servants should be paid, but said the recommendation to postpone the bill was in the protection of the poor citizen.

Senator Young said he favored the bill, but by only considering the subject he was opposed to the bill as being an innovation concerning the homestead law, it would do more evil than good.

The yeas and nays being called on the motion to refer the bill to the committee of the whole was adopted by a vote of 12 to 11.

Reports of committees followed and a large number of bills were recommended for third reading and final passage.

Bills on third reading:

S. B. 68, by Senator Tedmon, concerning unexpended balance on appropriations, was passed, an emergency clause accepted, and the title agreed to.

S. B. 75, by Senator Waters, concerning the executive departments, was passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 63, by Senator Cornish, concerning the code of civil procedure, was passed and the title agreed to.

S. B. 94, by Senator Woodworth, concerning filing of stock by railroads, was passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 104, by Senator Galloway, concerning county government, was on motion of Senator Bostwick referred to the committee on engrossment.

S. B. 13, by Senator Galloway, concerning municipal corporations, was passed and title agreed to.

S. B. 72, by Senator Wells, concerning roads and highways, was also reported back to the senate.

On motion of Senator Eddy, the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole with Senator Barela in the chair.

S. B. 118, by Senator Freeman, concerning executive department, was first considered.

On motion of Senator Bostwick, the object of the bill was stated by Senator Freeman as to enable certificates to be issued where the appropriation for a special purpose has been exhausted.

The question was discussed by Senators Rising, Barela, Stevenson, Carpenter and Freeman.

On motion of Senator Rising the bill was recommitted to the committee on finance, ways and means.

The committee rose and the report was accepted.

Senator Freeman, chairman of the committee on irrigation, reported back S. B. 208, concerning irrigation, that it with certain amendments be referred to the committee of the whole. Accepted.

On motion of Senator Bowden the senate went into executive session at 5:15 p. m. At 6 p. m. the doors reopened and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A petition from Fremont county favoring H. B. 217 was presented.

A petition from the farmers' association of Larimer county in favor of the substitution of salaries for fees and against oleomargarine was presented.

A petition against the Stuart railroad bill was presented.

The committee on mining reported favorably on 399, against H. B. 76.

Mr. Gilmore introduced a resolution that officers and employes of the house receive no extra pay except when authorized by resolution, or for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of duty. Laid over under the rules.

A number of bills were read the second time and referred.

S. B. No. 13, by Senator Carpenter, repealing bounties on wolves, was passed by a vote of 35 to 5.

On reassembling the house went into committee of the whole on Robins' railway bill, H. B. 217.

Mr. Campbell was called to the chair.

Section 7 of the bill was read. It provides against discrimination against shippers. The bill further provides that the section shall not be construed as to prevent railroad companies from charging less rates for carloads than small quantities, or for lots of five carloads or more than for single carloads; and that passenger tickets shall not be transferable and good for one passage over the road if offered within a year after its issuance, but that commercial tickets may be issued.

Mr. Gilmore proposed two amendments which give the commissioners right to give written permission to discriminate for the purpose of promoting the development of the state. Accepted.

Mr. Pence took the floor. He said this was one of the most important sections of the bill. He read from the state constitution showing that railway discrimination is prohibited by that document. He said that there was no wrong in business equal to this. To give common carriers the right to discriminate in the matter of charges is to enable them to build up the fortunes of certain individuals at the expense of the public. It is this which enables the sons of millionaires possessed of no special ability to double their already vast fortunes in a few years. If the legislature does nothing more at this session than to pass a law against discrimination it time would not have been wasted. The section as amended gives the board altogether too much power when it allows them to permit discrimination. If there was any objection to the bill it was because it gave the commissioners the right to establish rates. For his own part he doubted that he would vote for such a bill unless to pass a law against discrimination. No man could stand upon the floor and deny the existence of abuses. This had been evidenced the very first day of the session in the adoption of Mr. Gilmore's resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges. It had been found that every industry in the state had suffered from discriminations in rates. Such changes might be made in a week as would leave business which formerly flourished dead. There was no man in Colorado who reproached more than he the freedom of the people of Clear Creek and Gilpin counties by the Colorado Central railroad; but this railroad has a special charter which lasts until 1890, and it would be useless to claim that this road could be regulated by act of the legislature. Mr. Pence closed by claiming that discriminations could not be prevented on roads running from the east and that the only thing justifying discrimination in the state was practiced by the Colorado Central, which has a special charter and cannot be regulated, which special charter was in force when the state constitution was adopted. He hoped that in 1890 when this special charter expires the legislature would fix the rates. The argument occupied two hours in its delivery.

Mr. Robins explained that for the same reasons given yesterday friends of the bill believed the argument delivered by Mr. Pence to be premature. It was too much for a answering on the spur of the moment and he would be taken to answer. He desired to state at the same time that reasons assigned by Mr. Pence had been heard but that friends of the bill did not assent to them.

A vote was taken on section 7 as amended, and it was accepted.

Section 8, which provides against extortion by a railroad company and giving the commissioners right to say what shall constitute reasonable rates was accepted.

Section 9, which provides for the damages for violations of the provisions of the bill against unjust discrimination, extortion and failing to furnish shipping points, with attorney's fee to be taxed by the court.

Mr. Gilmore opposed the provision allowing for an attorney's fee. He didn't believe that it was in accordance with the spirit of the practice in the courts of the state. It would have the effect of causing unfounded attorneys to stir up litigation for the purpose of obtaining fees. He moved several amendments which would have the effect of doing away with this feature of the bill.

Gilmore's amendments were voted down and the section accepted.

Section 10, providing that the commissioners shall report annually to the governor on or before December 1 of each year its doings up to June 30 of that year, was accepted.

Section 11, which requires railroad companies to furnish such information to the commissioners as they require for making their report to the governor. Any officer who shall fail to report in the required time shall be liable to a fine of $100 per day thereafter until a proper report shall have been made.

Mr. Ferguson moved to strike out the portion of the section which relates to making an evasive report, and supported the amendment in a brief speech. Lost.

The section was then accepted.

Section 12, which authorizes the commissioners to examine witnesses or obtain any documentary evidence which they may deem necessary, and providing punishment for refusing to furnish such testimony.

Mr. Gilmore moved to strike out the portion which provides punishment for any officer who shall not obey any written order of the commissioners regarding the operation of any railroad in the state. Mr. Gilmore stated that he was in favor of the general provisions of the bill, but believed the state has the right to establish a schedule of rates. He did not, however, believe that legislation should be accepted which would take the control of railroads out of the hands of the companies. Such a course could not but be ruinous to stockholders, some of the roads.

Section 13 was read. It provides for the making of a schedule of rates by the state board of commissioners with reference to the cost of operating them.

Mr. Gilmore offered an amendment providing that schedule rates should be taxed only when application for in the manner prescribed in the bill, that is, upon application of twenty-five citizens or a board of county commissioners. Accepted.

Mr. Ferguson offered an amendment permitting an appeal from the decision of the railroad commissioners as to location of loading points and furnishing cars provided in section 6. With slight amendment by Robins the amendment was accepted.

Section 13 was accepted after quite a long argument between Messrs. Robins and Pence on the nature of an appeal under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Hanavon moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. Accepted.

A message was received from the governor announcing approval of Senate bill No. 4, repealing the coco bounty law and House concurrent resolution No. 8, relating to the Pagosa Springs reservation. The governor also sent in a petition from citizens of Colorado now in New Orleans stating that the exhibit of Colorado was a very heavy one on those who had gone up, weighing as it did 200 tons, and that it had been gotten up at their own expense by private parties who should be compensated for their trouble by an appropriation. The petition was signed by Eaton, Eckelman and others.

The house adjourned at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

DENVER, February 28.—In the house this morning Mr. Campbell offered a concurrent resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house, to inquire whether the limit of state taxation as provided by the state constitution is adequate to the expenses in the action of the last general assembly, and if so, to what extent. This resolution provided expressly as to the matters to be inquired into. It was accepted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Gilmore's resolution providing that no officer or employe of the house shall receive any compensation other than is provided by law or resolution, but that the necessary expenses of an officer or employe upon being authorized should be paid.

Mr. Gilmore offered an amendment making the duty of the house expenditures committee to audit such expense accounts. Accepted.

The resolution was then accepted.

Mr. Berger moved to go into committee of the whole on H. B. No. 217, the Robins railroad bill.

Mr. Gilmore asked that S. B. No. 177, the Denver city charter bill, be read a second time so as to facilitate its progress. This was agreed to, and the bill was read and referred to the Arapahoe county delegation, which appointed a special committee for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Nevin the house went into committee of the whole on House bill No. 217, the Robins railroad bill, and Mr. Campbell was called to the chair.

Section 1, providing that the expenses and salaries of the board of commissioners shall be paid quarterly out of the state treasury, was read and accepted.

Section 16, providing that it shall be the duty of the governor, on the request of the railroad commissioners, to direct the district attorney of the proper district, or the attorney general of the state, to institute and prosecute all suits for violations of the act, or any law of the state concerning railroads, except private actions, was read and accepted.

Section 15, providing that, excepting private suits, shall be in the name of the people, and that all money arising therefrom shall be paid into the state treasury, and there shall be allowed as attorney's fees for prosecuting the same, to be paid out of the money so collected, 10 per cent of each sum respectively, was read.

An amendment by Mr. Gilmore that penalty should not be increased to meet the item of attorney's fees, was accepted without opposition.

Section 17 was read. It provides that it shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners, upon the written complaint and application of the board of county commissioners or of twenty-five citizens of any county, setting forth the reason therefor and the relief sought, to make an examination of the rate of passenger fare or freight tariff charged by any railroad company, or of the conditions or operation of any railroad between any points stated in the complaint or request.

The commissioners are to give due notice of the time and place of hearing such investigation, and upon such examination it shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners to review and modify the rates between the points complained, or refuse the prayer of the petition, according to the facts; or find and report to the petitioner and the railroad company involved, upon any matters concerning the condition or operation of the railroad suggested in the complaint, and shall also report upon the petition to the governor, as provided in section 10 of this act.

An amendment by Mr. Bradley requires the citizens to give such security for costs as the commissioners may see fit to ask, and was accepted. After a slight amendment by Mr. Gilmore, the section was accepted.

Section 18, providing for the investigation of accidents and report to the governor was read and accepted.

Section 19, allowing the commissioners to pass free on all the railroads of the state and take with them free any employes, attorney, experts, witness or other persons in their official service, was read and accepted.

A number of minor amendments were made to the following section, which were accepted:

Mr. Bradley moved to recommit section 9, providing for the damages for violating the provisions of the act relating to unjust discrimination, extortion or failure to furnish freight cars. Accepted.

Mr. Gilmore moved to strike out the provisions of this section allowing attorney's fees for prosecuting charges mentioned in the section.

Mr. Stuart opposed the amendment. A short speech was answered by Mr. Gilmore. After several other speeches Mr. Bradley's motion was defeated by a vote of 18 to 16.

The house reassembled at 2 p. m. and went into committee of the whole on the special order fixed for that time, Mr. Robins in the chair on H. B. No. 217.

Mr. Hughes offered an amendment to section 1, dividing the state into three districts for the purpose of selecting commissioners.

Some amendments were offered to this changing counties from one of the districts named to others. The divisions contemplated in the amendment are made up as follows: First district, Arapahoe, Weld, Larimer, Douglas, El Paso, Pueblo and Bent; second district, Lake, Park, Summit, Jefferson, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Grand, Routt, Chaffee, Fremont, Boulder and Larimer; third district, Las Animas, Huerfano, Costilla, Huerfano, Custer, Saguache, Conejos, Rio Grande, Gunnison, San Juan, La Plata, Dolores, San Miguel, Ouray, Delta, Montrose and Mesa. The amendment was accepted.

Section 8, providing for the investigation of accidents and report to the governor was read and accepted.

Section 9, allowing the commissioners to pass free on all the railroads of the state and take with them free any employes, attorney, experts, witness or other persons in their official service, was read and accepted.

A number of minor amendments were made to the following section, which were accepted:

Mr. Bradley moved to recommit section 9, providing for the damages for violating the provisions of the act relating to unjust discrimination, extortion or failure to furnish shipping points or furnish freight cars. Accepted.

Mr. Gilmore moved to strike out the provisions of this section allowing attorney's fees for prosecuting charges mentioned in the section.

Mr. Stuart opposed the amendment. A short speech was answered by Mr. Gilmore. After several other speeches Mr. Bradley's motion was defeated by a vote of 18 to 16.

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Mr. Gilmore offered an amendment providing that the case of appointment should be only first instead of April 10th.

Mr. Robins moved to amend by making the date February instead of July 1st, as proposed by Mr. Gilmore.

Mr. Gilmore accepted the amendment and it was accepted by the house after having been explained by Mr. Robins.

Mr. Pence moved to amend the first section by requiring the governor to appoint within ten days instead of thirty after the act takes effect. He said this for the purpose of allowing the senate to act on the appointments, which would otherwise be impossible.

After some discussion the amendment was accepted without opposition.

Mr. Robins offered an amendment making the time for appointment ten days after the passage of the act, instead of after it takes effect. Accepted.

Mr. Pence offered an amendment providing that the governor shall select the commissioners from the two leading parties in as near as possible the proportion of the votes cast by the two parties at the preceding election.

Mr. Hughes opposed the amendment on the ground that it would bring politics into the question. He had never known the Democratic party to enact such legislation.

Mr. Sluss opposed the amendment on the ground that politics had no greater need of entering into the question of the appointment of commissioners than religion.

Mr. Ferguson spoke to the same effect. He believed that the adoption of the amendment would be certain to force politics into the question.

Mr. Pence supported the amendment. He did not believe that any body feared that religion would enter into the question, while no body could deny that there was danger that politics would enter in if the commissioners saw fit they could use their power for the benefit of their party or political friends. If there was a Democratic member on the board he would be at least in a position to know of any such action on the part of the other two commissioners; or in other words a Democratic commissioner was needed to watch the two Republicans.

Mr. Gilmore believed that the language of the section provided that the governor should select the commissioners as nearly as practicable from different parts of the state was sufficient, and moved to strike out.

A vote was taken on Mr. Pence's amendment and it was lost. The section as amended was then accepted.

After Mr. O'Donnell had explained his position in some detail, the house, by Mr. Robins, amendment to the title of the bill, and another making an emergency clause, were accepted.

Mr. Robins moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday. Accepted.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

DENVER, March 2.—In the house this morning H. B. No. 229, by Mr. Gilmore, providing for the collection of attorney's fees, was read a third time. The bill makes the attorney guilty of a misdemeanor if he collects any property that can be got at. The bill was placed on its final passage. Mr. De Mary, only, voting against it.

H. B. No. 74, by Mr. Chacon, providing for the payment of honorably discharged soldiers when dead, was read a third time. The sum of $35 is allowed to be paid in the county where the veteran died. A headstone to cost not more than $15 is also allowed. The bill passed without opposition.

H. B. No. 243, by Mr. Robins, making the responsibility of shareholders in state banks of every kind the same as that in national banks, was read a third time. The bill passed without opposition.

H. B. 245, by Mr. Buckin, empowering the state treasurer to credit to the general fund sums paid to commissioner of insurance and mines, insurance, coal oil and secretary of state's fees funds, was read the third time. The bill passed without opposition with an emergency clause attached.

H. B. 208, by Mr. Bradley, regulating the payment of wages to employes, was read the third time. The bill prohibits the forfeiture of wages on account of discontinuing on a train on and renders contracts for this purpose null. It shall not be legal for any employe to be compelled to accept trucks of any kind for the payment of balance due for wages. The bill was passed, Messrs. Gilmore, Hinman, Porter, Prince and Robins voting against it.

H. B. No. 68, by Mr. Robins, providing for the manner in which a railroad may obtain right of way through a city or incorporated town, was read. The consent of the local authorities must be obtained, but this does not relieve the railroad company from its liabilities to persons whose property sustains damage from the construction of the road. The bill passed without opposition.

H. B. No. 257, by Mr. Robins, to provide for the reorganization of suspended corporations, and when the officers have neglected or refused to act, came up for third reading. Two or more stockholders may call a stockholder's meeting which may elect a board of directors who will then have control of the affairs of the company, and may compel the old officers to turn over to them any papers or property belonging to the company. The bill passed.

H. B. No. 123, by Mr. Castarphen, providing for the manner of challenging a voter and the oath to be taken by the voter challenged, came up for third reading and was passed without opposition.

H. B. No. 224, by Mr. Coin, repealing bounties on coco, and to provide a system of paying outstanding certificates of indebtedness for bounties, giving the preference to those first issued, came up for third reading. The certificates are "in no case to draw interest."

When the reading of the bill was completed Mr. Sopris moved that a recess be taken until 2 p. m., there not being enough members present to pass the bill with the emergency clause attached. The motion was carried.

The house reconvened at 2 p. m. Mr. Coin's bill, House bill No. 224, providing a method of paying outstanding certificates of indebtedness for bounties on coco weed, scalps, etc., and repealing all laws granting such bounties, was read again and placed on its final passage.

The bill passed without opposition with an emergency clause attached.

H. B. 159, by Mr. Robins, providing counties to compose the Fifth judicial district and fixing terms of court therein. The bill passed without opposition with an emergency clause attached.

H. B. 179, by Prince, authorizing the state treasurer to invest certain funds belonging to the county of Boulder deposited with him as a sinking fund, the funds to be invested in state warrants. The bill passed without opposition with an emergency clause attached.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson the house went into committee of the whole on the general order.

Mr. Quinlan was called to the chair.

H. B. 852, by Mr. Hinman, to more clearly define the boundary of Routt county.

On motion of Mr. Hinman, who explained that he had learned that the bill was unconstitutional, it was indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 295, Mr. Ewing, to establish an experiment farm in San Luis park, recommended for indefinite postponement, was read. A motion made that the bill be recommitted to the committee on appropriations, was read.

H. B. 147, by Mr. Ferguson, legalizing traces unions and strikes, recommended for indefinite postponement, was taken up and read by sections.

Mr. Dormer claimed that the bill was wholly unnecessary; that there is no law preventing "" from forming traces unions or striking when they see fit.

Mr. Ferguson explained that there was legislation proposed which if enacted would make it an awful to form traces unions, and the secretary of state had refused to file articles of incorporation for traces unions.

Mr. Robins spoke against the bill as not only not needed but as being made to misconstruction to the extent of being held to cover the causes for which men may strike.

Mr. Stuart, for the purpose of keep up the bill, where it might be called needed, moved that the bill be laid on the table. Carried.

H. B. 327, by Mr. Quinlan, for the protection of growing crops, was read and recommended for passage.

H. B. 552, by Mr. Barger, allowing any town to change its name at any time was read by sections and recommended for passage.

H. C. R. 12, by Mr. Robins, providing for the expenditure of money which was to have been appropriated for New Orleans, was taken up.

Mr. Robins moved that it be postponed for the present to give Mr. Pence an opportunity to speak on the matter. Lost.

Mr. Pence moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, which was accepted, when Mr. Robins explained that the defeat of the bill making the appropriation referred to had rendered the resolution useless.

H. B. 85, by Mr. Prince, extending the time for review in district and supreme courts of irrigation-settling priority to water rights to four years, was taken up, read by sections and recommended for passage.

H. B. 59, by Mr. Gilmore, was taken up and section 8, which had not been acted on previously, was considered.

Mr. Gilmore offered an amendment requiring referees to report cases of contempt to the court instead of acting upon them themselves. Accepted.

A motion by Mr. Ferguson to rise and report was accepted by a vote of 16 to 15. The report was accepted.

Mr. Robins moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to purchase two volumes of the general laws of 1877 at a cost not to exceed $14, which should go into the supreme court library at the close of the session. Lost.

Adjourned to 9:30 a. m. to-morrow.

Gladstone's Victory

LONDON, February 27.—Salisbury's motion of censure was accepted by the lords, 189 to 63. Northcote's motion of censure was rejected by the commons, 302 to 288.

In the commons, Hartington, secretary of war, said it was due to India to show the vast Mohammedan population of that country that England could not be made to retire before the Mahdi's fanatical forces. The government adhered to its pledges and would not leave Soudan until its objects had been accomplished. Arnot and members voted against the government.

The government's majority of fourteen in the division on the censure motion in the commons has in fact has not disappointed the conservatives. It is the lowest majority the government has ever obtained upon any important question since it entered office. The conservative vote, which is normally represented at 245, was increased to 288 by the votes of Goschen and other whigs and twenty four Irish members. Peace radicals supported the government. The excitement became intense towards the end of the debate. When it became known that a section of whigs and the Parnellites had decided to vote against the government, the report flashed a number of vacillating radicals to vote against the censure motion, thus saving the government from defeat.

LONDON, February 27.—The News says it is possible the government may resign, but thinks the proper course for the government to be to end the present session as speedily as possible by passing the redistribution of seats and registration bills and appeal before new constituents in November. The cabinet will hold a council to day to consider the course to pursue.

Decision of the English Cabinet

LONDON, February 28.—It is reported much dissension occurred during the four hours session of the cabinet this afternoon. The only decision arrived at during the conference was that no ministerial resignation should be tendered until parliament has disposed of the government measure for redistribution.

The cabinet meeting decided that as Parnellites in the commons voted solidly with the opposition, the majority 14 obtained by the government is too small to enable the government to continue in power. The decision as to redistribution of seats will prevent appeal to the country before November.

Reports that a crisis prevails in the cabinet are semi official denied. Political clubs teem with unreliable rumors concerning reconstruction of the ministry. It is certain there is open discord between Harrington, secretary of state for war, and Harcourt, home secretary. Retirement of the latter is probable. Conservatives now rely on the defeat of the government on the Egyptian loan as a convenient point to sound their strength on the question of control.

Gordon and the Mahdi

LONDON, February 28.—Last October the Mahdi sent an autograph letter to General Gordon exulting over the wreck of Colonel Stewart's steamer and the murder of that officer and companions. In proof of his knowledge that disaster had overtaken Stewart, he inclosed copies of documents found on the steamer and an account showing the state of munitions and supplies at Khartoum at the time of Stewart's departure. By the messenger who brought the letter General Gordon sent back a defiant reply to the Mahdi. He said: "I do not care now many men you have killed or what success you have gained. It makes no difference to me." After more in the same vein he concluded with "I do not care what forces you have, I am made of iron and intend to hold on here."

England's Trouble with Russia

LONDON, March 2.—Medical inspection of every regiment in the British army, ordered yesterday, is in progress to day. It is conjectured in some circles that war with Russia hangs by a thread. Negotiations between Russia and England respecting Russia's Afghan frontier are said to have reached a very delicate stage. M. Lessar, Russian commissioner, has urged such sweeping demands that England cannot accept anything approaching them, and complete collapse of the delimitation project and early advance of Russian troops toward Herat is expected.

The Devonshire regiment and Seaforth Highlanders have been ordered to proceed to India.

LONDON, March 2.—Granville has effected an agreement with the Russian government in the Afghan frontier question.

A Repulse at Kassala.

LONDON, March 2.—In the house of commons this evening the Marquis of Harrington announced that the government had received advices confirming the report that another sortie against the Mahdi's men had been made by the garrison at Kassala, resulting in the defeat of the garrison and the loss of 28 officers and 632 men.

Kassala Abandoned.

LONDON, March 2.—According to advices from Massowah the garrison at Kassala is reduced to an effective force of six hundred men. The town is closely besieged and the garrison short of ammunition. Egyptian troops are discontented. The government at Cairo has abandoned all hope of relieving the town.

The forty-ninth anniversary of Texas' independence was celebrated yesterday by laying the corner stone of the new state capitol under the auspices of the Masonic grand lodge of Texas.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Concluded from Sixth Page.

carrying canes. Gilmore's immense band heralded the approach of the County Democracy long before they were visible. Fifteen hundred men in light gray overcoats and silk hats, carrying canes with Cleveland's head wrought in silver, and wearing purple and gold badges on the lapels of their coats, represented this branch of the New York democracy. The Albany Phalanx, numbering 80 men, presented a neat appearance clad in brown overcoats with white beaver hats, carrying silk umbrellas.

Kings County Democracy had about 135 men in line. The Bayard Legion of Wilmington, Del., was followed by the Joel Parker club of Newark, N. J., the Iroquois club, Chicago, and Columbus, Ohio, Glee club. One of the neatest uniforms in the line was that of the Duckworth club of Cincinnati. Then came the Americus club of Philadelphia, the Samuel J. Randall association of Philadelphia, the Moyamensing Legion of Philadelphia, Eleventh Ward Randall club of Philadelphia, Central club of Harrisburg, and the Calumet club of Baltimore. The Topeka Flambeau club also made a fine appearance. The Cook county club and Iroquois club of Chicago were received with marked favor. Some comment was excited by the appearance in the procession of the Blaine Inauguration club of Maine. A splendid banner of black and gold floated over five hundred men representing the Crescent club of Baltimore. A notable feature of the procession was the flag cavalry of the District of Columbia, in which the electoral votes of the states that furnished Cleveland's majorities were represented by horses, one for each vote, arranged in states by color. They were followed by the Cleveland and Hendricks club of Lewinsville, Va., and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes. The last brigade was composed of the Veteran Firemen's association of New York drawing their hand engine, the district fire department and a Baltimore fire company.

Other civic organizations in line were the Kreuger engineers of Newark, the first New Jersey democratic battalion of Camden, New Jersey, R. S. Pattison association of Philadelphia, Hancock Veteran association, Young Men's democratic battalion of Philadelphia, Sensendorf club of Philadelphia, Third Ward Continental club of Philadelphia, Jackson club of Philadelphia, Cleveland club of Philadelphia, First Ward German Democratic club of Philadelphia, Americus club of Reading, Yancy club of Baltimore, Democratic Central association of Baltimore, Democratic Inaugural club of Portland, Maine, First Cleveland flag escort of Moberly, Missouri, Davis Democratic club of Piedmont, West Virginia, and the National Veteran Democratic club of Chicago.

The civic organizations made a very fine display, and were highly complimented by the presidential party. Members of these organizations saluted the president by raising their hats and canes, and cheering by lines. Taken all in all, as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice-President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued, and retired to the executive mansion for rest before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over because of weariness.

Inauguration Ball.

The brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night. It put a cap of gayety on the more formal and serious though grand ceremonial which preceded it. The ball was held in the unfinished new pension building. The hall is 316 feet long by 116 feet wide, lighted by sixty gigantic Siemans gas burners, 500 candle power each, which are suspended from the roof, whose peak is lost to sight 100 feet above in a perfect forest of streamers and flags, on whose acre of waxed floor several thousand couples in brilliant toilets are moving about in the mazes of the dance. While thousands more circle around in the outskirts of the hall thousands look down upon from surrounding balconies. The decorations cover the whole interior with the exception of the roof and this is almost hidden from view by a network of streamers, flags, and bunting. Banks of tropical plants surround the base of eight large columns which support the roof. Wreaths of evergreens are twined around the columns from base to capital.

A promenade concert opened the festivities of the evening, and was continued from 8 to 11 p. m., during which time the president held his levee in the reception room. Dancing began on the conclusion of the concert. It was half past ten when President Cleveland arrived at the ball. He was escorted to the president's room, where for half an hour he held an informal reception. About the same time ex-President Arthur arrived. With him were members of the cabinet and ladies. Vice President Hendricks arrived about the same time and joined the president. After half an hour the room became overcrowded and the president and vice president left the room and made a round of the ball room, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." After making a tour of the ballroom they returned to the reception room and for a little while received all who came in to pay their respects, but at half-past eleven he and his party left the building and Vice-President Hendricks and party also retired. Dancing continued until a very late hour. One thousand appears to be a low estimate of the persons present in the ball room and balconies during the evening.

Pyrotechnic Display.

The public celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks. In volume and variety it is said to have exceeded any former pyrotechnical exhibition upon this continent. The scene of the exhibition was the whole area of 200 or 300 acres fronting the treasury, executive mansion and state departments. Three sets of pieces of mammoth proportions were among the last and grandest features of the entertainment. The first was a portrait of Jefferson, the next was a piece representing the national capital with excellent portraits of the president and vice-president, flanked by mottoes and emblems. This piece was 16 feet long by 75 in height, the largest set piece ever fired in America. The flight of five thousand rockets at once, forming a vast torn boquet in the heavens, illuminated the display.

To-night about 8:30 o'clock, just as the immense crowd was returning from the exhibition of fireworks the Flambeau club came marching in regular open order down Fifteenth street, in a perfect tornado of fire, accompanied by an incessant volley of explosives and a dense cloud of smoke. People in vehicles fled in terror before the advancing column of smoke and flames, which was headed by two or three huge blazing wheels, and from every part of which burst fires and explosions. It was one of the most striking features of the whole pyrotechnical display, and the club was followed down Pennsylvania avenue by at least 10,000 people.

XLVIII Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the house Randall submitted a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Of 251 amendments placed upon the bill by the senate an agreement has been reached as to 171, leaving 60 still in controversy. The 60 amendments on which agreement has not been reached involve an appropriation of $3,233,000. Of these 39 were for public buildings which would require an expenditure of $1,673,000.

For two hours and a half matters went on very smoothly. The report of the conference was agreed to and the house proceeded to consider amendments upon which no agreement had been reached. The house insisted on its disagreement in each case until the amendments relative to public buildings were reached.

Randall asked that they be considered in gross, but objection was made by those members who desired to amend the amendments with new propositions. Randall thereupon called the previous question on the first of the senate amendments, but the point "no quorum" having been raised, further consideration was postponed and Randall submitted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill announcing disagreement.

The report on the naval bill was not agreed to and further conference ordered. At 7 o'clock consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

Budd moved to concur in all public building amendments of the senate except one, this being reserved in order that opportunity may be obtained to offer amendments. Agreed to, 77 to 53.

It was then agreed by unanimous consent that members should be permitted to offer their amendments and have them voted upon, it being especially stipulated that yeas and nays should not be called and that no question of quorum should be raised.

Pending further action conference reports on the fortification and deficiency appropriation bills were submitted and agreed to.

During the offering of amendments and voting upon them, there was intense confusion and excitement in the house, Thompson and Warner of Ohio demanding a quorum in each case and protesting that the house had no power to bind itself as it had done by the agreement.

At 8 o'clock Randall advanced to the front of the house and protested earnestly against what he characterized as a most unseemly procedure. It was a proceeding to prevent the sundry civil service bill from being adopted and was forcing an extra session. "I ask the house," continued he, impressively, "for possession of this bill that I may send it to the senate and secure conference and thus avoid an extra session." Applause. He then moved suspension of the rules to vote amendments already offered and to send the bill to conference. The motion was agreed to.

At 8:10 Hiscock reported that the conference committee on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriations bill had been unable to agree. He stated that the points of difference still related to senate amendments providing for senators' clerks.

Dockery moved that the house recede. Agreed to without division.

This passed the bill.

The house recurred to filibustering tactics against the contested election case of Frederick vs. Wilson of Iowa, and no quorum appearing a call of the house was ordered.

Hutchins submitted a conference report on the naval appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Keifer offered the following resolution: "That the thanks of this congress are hereby tendered Hon. John G. Carlisle, speaker, for the courtesy with which he has treated all its members, and for the ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the house during the forty-eighth congress."

The vote was taken standing and amid loud and continued applause.

On motion of Reed a resolution was unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the house to Hon. Jas. C. Blackburn, speaker pro tem, for the ability and courtesy with which he had presided over the deliberations of the house during the period he occupied the speaker's chair.

Randall submitted a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He refrained from making any remarks in respect to it except to say that when this report was adopted the house would have finally acted on every appropriation bill. Applause. The report was adopted. Randall then asked unanimous consent to take from the speaker's table and pass the Grant retirement bill. Applause.

Bennett of North Carolina and Weller of Iowa objected.

Randall then moved to suspend the rules and place the bill on its passage, but the speaker ruled the motion not in order pending a decision of the election case.

Randall then endeavored to secure his point by moving to suspend the rules and lay the election case on the table, but the speaker decided this was equally out of order.

The confusion and excitement in the chamber was intense. Dozens of members were on their feet demanding recognition, but above the babble of voices rang out Randall's voice appealing to Bennett, of North Carolina, to withdraw the election case.

Finally, when he could be heard, Mr. Bennett said that if the house would consent to vote on the Frederick-Wilson case all objections to Randall's motion would be withdrawn. This declaration was greeted by a storm of consents by the republican side, and the confusion was so great that it required five minutes diligent work by the sergeant before comparative order was restored.

Then Wilson, of Iowa, contestant in the election case, amid a storm of cheers on the republican side, said if the house would put General Grant on the retired list he was willing to be sacrificed.

Miller, of Pennsylvania, who has been leading the filibustering against the election case, said that if the house would permit a vote on Mr. Randall's motion the opposition to the election case would be withdrawn. This was greeted by shouts of objections from the democratic side, and Randall, rushing down to the space in front of the clerk's desk, cried out, "Don't let anything stand in the way. Agree to anything."

"Then," said Miller, "in order that there shall be no excuse I withdraw and permit a vote on the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, and I ask the house to treat us fairly."

After another scene of confusion, Bennett demanded the previous question on the resolution of the committee on elections declaring Frederick entitled to the seat.

The resolution was adopted without any opposition from the republican side, and instantly upon Frederick's taking the oath of office Randall was on his feet with a motion to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill for the retirement of General Grant without specifically naming him.

Mr. McMillin demanded a second, while shouts of "shame," "Oh, don't go back on your word," and "that's fair" went up. Nearly every member was on his feet adding to the tumult, and prominent among them were Cassady and Roberts of Kentucky, demanding fair play.

Again did the sergeant-at-arms and his mace become necessary to seat the members, and then a second having been considered as ordered McMillin, Stockslager, and Matson briefly opposed the bill as the inauguration of a system of civil pensions.

Randall, who under the rules was entitled to fifteen minutes debate, waived the right and yeas and yeas were immediately taken on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. When the name of Mr. Frederick, the newly-seated member, was called and as he arose and voted in the affirmative, friends of the bill created him to a round of applause.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to; yeas 198, nays 78.

The announcement of the result was hailed with three cheers and with long and continued applause.

Mr. Skinner asked unanimous consent that the speaker be authorized to send a telegram to General Grant announcing to him the result of the vote, and the speaker was authorized as stated.

Randall was warmly congratulated on his success by a number of members on both sides of the house.

The speaker on resolution appointed Springer, Cox of New York, and Reid, as a committee on the part of the house to join a similar committee on the part of the senate to wait on the president and inform him that congress had finished its business and was ready to adjourn.

At ten minutes before 12 o'clock, according to the hands of the clock, which had been turned back that extent of time, Springer as chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the president, announced that it had performed its duty and the president had nothing to communicate.

At five minutes before 11 Speaker Carlisle called the house to order and said: "Gentlemen of the house of representatives: The work of the Forty-eighth congress is now completed and the time has come for me to perform my last official act as presiding officer of this house." The speaker then in an earnest manner expressed his appreciation of the complimentary resolution passed this morning and returned thanks to the members for their support and courtesy in official intercourse. Giving a brief sketch showing the increasing labor of the speaker's duties and the growth of the house, he said that during the present congress there had been introduced 8,650 bills, almost as many as during the first half century of the government. At present each one of our general appropriation bills embraces as much money as the whole amount of the net ordinary expenditures of the government during the first nine or ten years of its existence, and the specific objects to be investigated and provided for in these bills have so greatly increased that it has become a very considerable task, even to enumerate them, though this house has passed a larger number of bills than any of its predecessors. It is not strange, gentlemen, in view of the facts just mentioned that it should be compelled to leave unfinished a large percentage of the measures presented. It is evident that unless some constitutional or legal provision can be adopted which will relieve congress from the consideration of all or at least a large part of the local and private measures which now occupy the time of committees and fill the calendars of the two houses, the percentage of business left undisposed of at each adjournment must continue to increase. It is not reasonable to suppose that alteration of the constitution could be effected, but it is worthy of serious consideration whether a general law might not be enacted which would authorize the executive department and courts of justice to hear these matters, under such regulations of course as would amply protect the interest of the government and insure citizens doubtless a more expeditious and appropriate remedy than is now offered.

As the speaker's gavel fell at the conclusion of his address the house cheered, and after a short time spent in leave-taking, proceeded to the senate to witness the inauguration.

SENATE.

The remaining committee amendments to the river and harbor bill were agreed to.

Jones of Nevada said it was clear that further discussion of this bill was the merest waste of time. He therefore moved to lay it on the table. The motion was defeated; yeas 17, nays 31.

A message from the house announced its agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill on every point of difference except that relating to postal 10 cent stamps for letters requiring special expedition in delivery.

Plumb moved that the senate recede on this. Agreed to.

On motion of Call his resolution to authorize the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard to sit during the recess of congress. Agreed.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed.

At 7 o'clock Hale submitted a final conference report on the deficiency bill showing a differences adjusted, and the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened, a recess was taken ... 9.30 a. m.

When informed that the recess had expired the appearance of the senate chamber was found much changed, the spaces being filled with seats for expected guests. By 10 o'clock the galleries began to fill with spectators fortunate enough to have reserved tickets for the occasion. Senators being for the time deprived of their customary places seated themselves generally in groups irrespective of political affiliation and kept up an animated buzz of conversation. It was observed that Senator-elect Teller and Senator Lamar sat a long while tete-a-tete on one of the sofas near the clerk's desk engaged in what seemed to be a cordial interchange of confidences.

Hale submitted a conference report on the naval appropriation bill, announcing the adjustment of differences between the two houses, the house having receded on all substantial points. The report was agreed to. The chair (Edmunds) announced his signature to the postoffice bill and legislative, executive and judicial bill, both of which had during recess been reported from conference, all differences having been adjusted by the house receding but with minor amendments which were acceded to by the senate.

Plumb moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to; yeas 28, nays 22.

Allison presented conference report on the sundry civil bill, showing adjustments of all differences between the two houses by mutual concession.

On motion of Morrill the chair appointed a committee of two senators to act with such committee as the house may appoint to notify the president of the United States that congress having finished its business was now ready to adjourn. The senators appointed were Morrill and Harris.

At 11:35 a message from the house announced the passage of the bill authorizing the president to place one person on the retired list of the army. The bill was read at length.

Ingalls then said: "Mr. President:—The nation knows who that one person is. I ask unanimous consent that reference of this bill to committee be waived and that it now be considered by the senate."

The presiding officer (Garland) stated that the bill was a senate bill and nothing was necessary to make it a law except proper signatures. Applause.

Edmunds resuming the chair stated that he had received a communication which would now be read. He handed the communication to Chief Clerk Johnson, who read as follows:

To George F. Edmunds, president pro tempore of the United States senate.

The accompanying communication, although an executive message, may be read in open session. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

This was received with loud applause.

The president pro tem of the senate "Manifestations of applause are not in order."

The clerk read as follows:

To the senate of the United States.

I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, general commanding the armies of the United States, to be general on the retired list with the full pay of such rank."

Signed CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, March 4th, 1885.

The president pro tem then announced that the nomination would be considered in open session. The question is, will the senate advise and consent to this appointment? All senators in favor will say aye. A storm of ayes. All opposed say no. Dead silence. The ayes have it.

This announcement was received with thunders of applause, both on the floor and in the galleries. "The president of the United States" having been announced President Arthur entered with Messrs. Sherman and Ransom and took chairs placed for them in front of the clerk's desk. His entrance was the signal for applause. A few moments Captain Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper, announced "The president-elect of the United States." The president-elect stepped in view and paused for an instant to survey the scene of which he himself became the leading figure. The great gathering rose to its feet. The galleries sent up shouts of applause which were soon caught up on the floor and for several minutes the grand hall rang with acclamations. Senators Sherman and Ransom escorted Cleveland to a chair on the left of President Arthur where he took his seat. The audience then became seated. Meanwhile Vice President-elect Hendricks, escorted by Senators Edmunds and Hawley, had entered the chamber and been received with applause.

When quiet prevailed the presiding officer (Edmunds) said, "The chair has the pleasure of announcing that the vice president of the United States is in the senate chamber and if agreeable to him will now administer the oath of office."

Mr. Hendricks then stood up and Mr. Edmunds administered the oath. Edmunds then adjourned the senate sine die.

Mr. Hendricks immediately called it to order in extra session. After participation in the inaugural ceremonies at the east front of the capitol the senators returned to the chamber and the senate immediately adjourned. There was consequently be no cabinet nominations to-day.

Callers at the White House

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The White House presented a busy scene to-day. A stream of callers poured into the mansion from the hour the doors opened until late in the day. The president had an early breakfast, and then completed the organization of his cabinet, and directed that their names be sent to the senate. A number of organizations visited the White House before noon and were received by the president in the East room. Prominent among these were the Sam J. Randall club, Americus club and Young Men's Democratic club, all of Philadelphia, the Kings county club of Brooklyn, and a delegation from the County democracy of New York. Justices of the United States supreme court, headed by Chief Justice Waite, called about noon, and were received in the blue parlor. Members of the national democratic committee were next received. Many other prominent persons called to pay their respects, and kept the president engaged the entire day.

No changes have yet been made in the force employed at the White House except that Colonel Daniel S. Lamont occupies the office of secretary to the president instead of Fred J. Phillips, who, of course, retired with Mr. Arthur. The president's mail to-day was very large. It consisted principally of letters of congratulations. Many, however, related to appointments.

Subsequently the Democratic Phalanx of Albany called on the president in a body. They were followed by detachments of clubs from Ohio, New York, New Jersey Maryland, Kansas, Missouri and elsewhere. The president then gave notice that he would receive all who might choose to come between 2 and 4 o'clock, and during that time thousands of strangers paid their respects to the chief magistrate. The president received them in the East room and shook hands with all. The crowd passed through in single file, and owing to the immense number presenting themselves it was found necessary to dispense with the formality of introduction. The president, however, recognized many acquaintances in the line and greeted them by name. There was a large number of colored people among the visitors. The president bore the trying ordeal well and treated each person with a pleasant smile and hearty grasp of the hand. Visiting military and civic organizations which had not previously called in a body were well represented. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and his staff were prominent among the visitors.

Cabinet Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Cleveland sent to the senate the following nominations: For secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning of New York; secretary of war, William E. Endicott of Massachusetts; secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney of New York; secretary of the interior, L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi; postmaster general, William F. Vilas of Wisconsin; attorney general, A. H. Garland of Arkansas.

When the cabinet nominations were taken up in executive session Riddleberger objected to immediate consideration of the nomination of Bayard, stating briefly that he did so because of Bayard's attitude upon the Irish question. Riddleberger thought him more English than American. Bayard's name being first on the list, consideration of all went over under the rules of the senate for a day.

Senatorial Caucuses.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There were short senatorial caucuses of both parties after adjournment of the session to-day. The democrats effected an organization by Beck chairman and Kenna secretary. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to arrange the minority membership of committees. Republicans are reticent about their proceedings. It is understood that some discussion took place regarding the ability of caucus secrets to become public and that the organization of the committees was referred to preliminary but action was postponed to a future caucus to be called when the preferences of the senators shall have become better known.

A Republican Cabinet

WASHINGTON, March 5.—All the members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet, with the exception of Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Teller, occupied their usual desks and attended to all the business requiring action at their hands. Secretary Frelinghuysen was detained at home by ill health and Secretary Teller, whose resignation as secretary of the interior was accepted yesterday, was at the capitol. He took occasion during the day to take official leave of the bureau officers and other employes.

A Familiar Figure Retained.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—One of President Cleveland's first acts in connection with his official household was the decision to retain O. L. Pruden as assistant to Private Secretary Lamont. Pruden was appointed by General Grant as bearer of presidential communications to either house of congress, and during so many administrations has become a familiar figure to all who are connected with affairs at the capitol. His return is heartily commended by members of both parties and by representatives of the press.

Teller Issues the Patents.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—One of the last acts of Secretary Teller was to issue patents for lands granted in aid of the construction of the New Orleans & Pacific railroad. These lands, embracing about 700,000 acres, are comprised in what is commonly known as the Back Bone grant.

An Appeal to Manning.

DENVER, March 5.—The Denver chamber of commerce this evening unanimously adopted a preamble and resolutions requesting the new secretary of the treasury to pay out the silver coin, as it is a legal tender for all dues, now hoarded in the vaults of the treasury, in order to stop the contraction of the currency and thus relieve the business depression of the country.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Public galleries of the senate were again crowded to almost their limit and long before noon crowds gathered about every door, besieging the door keepers in vain for admission. The senate clock which Captain Basset with his cane set back 10 minutes yesterday had recovered its lost time and promptly at 12 the vice president entered from the door on the left of the presidential desk, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of the Lutheran Memorial church of this city. The galleries applauded Hendricks, which manifestation its recipient abruptly terminated with the gavel. The senators arose at this summons and Dr. Butler offered prayer. On its conclusion the vice president took the chair and was again greeted with plaudits by the occupants of the gallery. He called the senate to order and in a voice only audible to the clerks, called for the reading of the journal.

The journal having been read, Allison, Beck and Voorhees, the committee yesterday appointed to wait on the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the senate was present and ready to receive any communication that he might make, reported that they had performed that duty and the president had responded that he would communicate with the senate forthwith. In less than a minute was announced a message from the president of the United States, and O. L. Pruden appeared with a message.

Sherman at once moved that the senate proceed to consideration of executive business.

The motion was unanimously agreed to and the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened adjourned until to-morrow.

The Illinois Deadlock.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—At 12 m. the legislative joint convention began. Forty-nine senators and 145 representatives were present. The republicans voted: Logan 99, Washburn 1. Sittig voted for Washburn. Acting Speaker Kimbrough then announced the joint assembly adjourned, whereupon the republicans objected, claiming that he had no authority. The republicans led by Fuller raised pandemonium for a time and the doorkeepers were called on to clear the house. Finally the senate withdrew; also republican members of the house to the senate chamber, where they adjourned till to-morrow at 12 m. After the members passed out the speaker ordered the doors closed.

Bismarck's Methods.

LONDON, March 5.—Blowitz, Times correspondent at Paris, in a letter attacks Bismarck for indirection in dealing with the British foreign office concerning the South Pacific islands. In the Blue book on this subject issued by the British government February 25, there is given a conversation early in February between Bismarck and Malet, British ambassador at Berlin. The German chancellor then read a dispatch which he said he had sent Germany's ambassador to London on the fifth of the preceding May, which purported to convey to England Bismarck's idea of how Great Britain could assist Germany in her colonization scheme, and his promise to reciprocate by helping British interests near at home. The dispatch urged England to fall in with the suggestions made, because in case of refusal Germany would be compelled to ask France's aid. The chancellor told Malet that as Count Munster seemed to make no progress, it was feared in Berlin that he had not stated the points of the dispatch with sufficient strength, so Count Herbert Bismarck was sent to London to secure the success of the desired negotiations. Herbert obtained from the British foreign office nothing but general assurances of friendship. This was valueless, Bismarck said. When Malet expressed regret at the situation, assured Bismarck that England had no desire to thwart Germany's colonial ambitions and asked him what he wanted, New Guinea or Zululand, the chancellor replied that it was too late to discuss the matter with England because Germany already had an understanding with France.

Blowitz accuses Bismarck of direct falsehood in these statements. He refers to the fact that Bismarck read the original dispatch to Malet as the proof it was never sent to London. Bismarck, Blowitz says, proceeded as if this dispatch had been sent to London to form the basis of an alliance between England and Germany concerning colonial annexations, as if its rejection by England had been formally and deliberately made, as if this rejection were an endorsement by England of the German-French alliance and gave Germany certain liberty in the South Pacific, and then when asked for explanations about his encroachments on British possessions, produced as his warrant the original, this very dispatch. This production, Blowitz avers, was made nine months after the date of the dispatch, just when it suited Bismarck's purpose. The introduction of this system, says Blowitz, must cause a panic in the political world. With such suppressed dispatches a strong power can do as it likes and turn might into right at any time, so abolishing all international laws.

To prove the assertion that the dispatch read to Malet was never sent to London, Blowitz points to the fact that Granville, British foreign minister, on February 7th, immediately after Sir Edward Malet had communicated to him the Bismarck interview, wrote Sir Edward that the dispatch in question was never communicated to me. Dr. Blowitz contends that it was impossible for the dispatch to have miscarried or been forgotten because Count Munster would have resigned if he knew Lord Granville had sent the dispatch before making such a statement. While, if Count Munster had really received the dispatch and failed to transmit it to the British foreign minister Bismarck would have recalled Munster for neglect of duty. The fact that Herbert Bismarck, who, the German chancellor alleged, was sent to London to second Munster in his efforts to secure colonial alliance with England, failed to discover that the very dispatch which contained the terms of his mission had never reached Granville. Dr. Blowitz pronounces it very strange. He declares the truth is Bismarck did not believe England would give Granville the assistance desired. He knew better how to succeed with France. Beyond the mission of his son, Bismarck intended to have the missing dispatch appear at the proper time to put England in the wrong.

The Texas Strike.

GALVESTON, March 5.—A News Fort Worth special says: At 7 o'clock this morning men employed in the Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroad shops quit work. All switch and freight engines in the yard were killed, and to-night there are sixteen dead engines around the round house. This morning all east bound freight trains were sidetracked in the yards, the engines taken to the round house and killed. No freight trains will be allowed to pass through the yards. Passenger trains will not be molested. Strikers are in groups, discussing the situation, but orderly. About 300 loaded and empty cars stand motionless on the tracks. A train load of California fruit bound east and a number of cattle are among the delayed freight. This morning the strikers received news that several freight trains from the north would arrive. They assembled at the north end of the yard. The trains were intercepted with wire and turned back towards Dennison. The strikers are holding a meeting to-night to determine what further steps to take to bring the company to terms.

A News Dennison special says: At noon to-day the Missouri Pacific company moved all their engines at this point across Red river into the Indian territory for safety. It is understood the entire force of employes at the machine shops will refuse to return to work to-morrow at a request from strikers at other points in Texas. There are 100 cars of freight awaiting forwarding. Everything is quiet.

A special from Longview says: The strikers rescinded a resolution to stop passenger trains, but there is much talk of stopping passengers to morrow. A yard full of freight is awaiting shipment. A few section men agreed to the terms of the company to-day and returned to work.

At Marshall a citizens' committee waited on Superintendent Cummins, who said he could guarantee full time if the men would return at reduced rates, as there was plenty of work. At a meeting to-night Cummins' guarantee was rejected.

At Sherman the employes of the Texas Pacific were this afternoon notified that they were suspended indefinitely. This suspension works hardships as the Sherman employes were willing to accept the reduction. It is rumored the company has determined to only run mail coaches until the strike is over.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Money easy 1 to 1½, closing 1; prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange dull 4.83½, demand 4.86; governments weak, four and a half per cents ⅛ lower; others unchanged. Railroad bonds fairly active, prices generally firm; state securities quiet. The stock market was feverish and irregular this morning with prices generally ¼ to ⅜ lower than last evening. Most of the business of the forenoon was confined to dealings in Lackawanna, Northwestern, New York Central, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Pacific Mail, all of which were active, total calls of sales for the forenoon being nearly as large as for the whole of yesterday. Although the excitement in the stocks mentioned subsided somewhat after midday and prices yielded there was a renewal of activity later in the day, accompanied by increased strength in most stocks which continued to the close. Some leading bear operators of the past are again actively working on the bull side of the market and now talk about higher prices for almost everything on the list, but especially for lower prices on heretofore inactive stocks.

3s	101¾	4s	122½
Adams Express	133	American Express	91
C. B. & Q	120⅞	Erie	13¾
D. & R. G	8	Preferred	25
Central Pacific	34½	N. Y. C	89
Missouri Pacific	91⅛	Union Pacific	48¾
Northwestern	93⅝	Wells Fargo	108
Preferred	128½	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	12½	Iron Silver	110
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	59¾	Preferred	27
Northern Pacific	18	Homestake	9¼
Preferred	42⅛	Sutro	13
C. C. & I. Co	12	Deadwood	4

England's Foreign Relations.

LONDON, March 5.—Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, had an interview with Gladstone to-day and communicated the contents of a number of important dispatches received from his government regarding the Russo-Afghan frontier question.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch from Teheran states that insurgent native chiefs of India have already raised the fiery cross and proclaimed in favor of Russia.

LONDON, March 5.—All the morning papers express the hope that Count Herbert Bismarck's visit will result in reconciliating Germany and England.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—The Novoe Vreyma warns the English government that the malicious designs of Bismarck will cause a rupture between England and Russia.

Boomers Bound Over.

WICHITA, Ks., March 5.—Deputy United States Marshal Rorick, of Arkansas City, arrived here at noon to-day with the following Oklahoma boomers in custody: W. L. Couch, H. H. Stafford, C. E. Streeter, T. W. Schneberger, A. C. McCord, D. L. O'Dell, W. H. Miller, George F. Brown and A. J. Stone. They were arraigned severally before United States Commissioner Shearman. The boomers were not represented by counsel. Each pleaded not guilty and waived preliminary examination. They were bound over in the sum of three thousand dollars each to the United States district court, an adjourned term of which will convene here on the ninth instant. All furnished bonds.

Uneasy Manitobans.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The News Winnipeg, Manitoba, special says: The farmers of the province met here to-day. Many accessions are being received to the ranks of the secessionists and annexionists. Resolutions passed denouncing Premier Norquay for failing to secure concessions from the Dominion government and calling for redistricting of seats and appeal to the country. An uprising is really feared.

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INAUGURATION DAY.

(Concluded from Sixth Page)

carrying canes. Gilmore's immense band heralded the approach of the County Democracy long before they were visible. Fifteen hundred men in light gray overcoats and silk hats, carrying canes with Cleveland's head wrought in silver, and wearing purple and gold badges on the lapels of their coats, represented this branch of the New York democracy. The Albany Phalanx, numbering 80 men, presented a neat appearance clad in brown overcoats with white beaver hats, carrying silk umbrellas.

Kings County Democracy had about 135 men in line. The Bayard Legion of Wilmington, Del., was followed by the Joel Parker club of Newark, N. J., the Iroquois club, Chicago, and Columbus, Ohio, Glee club. One of the neatest uniforms in the line was that of the Duckworth club of Cincinnati. Then came the Americus club of Philadelphia, the Samuel J. Randall association of Philadelphia, the Moyamensing Legion of Philadelphia, Eleventh Ward Randall club of Philadelphia, Central club of Harrisburg, and the Calumet club of Baltimore. The Topeka Flambeau club also made a fine appearance. The Cook county club and Iroquois club of Chicago were received with marked favor. Some comment was excited by the appearance in the procession of the Maine Inauguration club of Maine. A splendid banner of black and gold floated over five hundred men representing the Crescent club of Baltimore. A notable feature of the procession was the flag cavalry of the District of Columbia, in which the electoral votes of the states that furnished Cleveland's majorities were represented by horses, one for each vote, arranged in states by color. They were followed by the Cleveland and Hendricks club of Lewisville, Va., and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes. The last brigade was composed of the Veteran Firemen's association of New York drawing their hand engine, the district fire department and a Baltimore fire company.

Other civic organizations in line were the Kreuger engineers of Newark, the first New Jersey democratic battalion of Camden, New Jersey, R. S. Patterson association of Philadelphia, Hancock Veteran association, Young Men's democratic battalion of Philadelphia, Sensenderf club of Philadelphia, Third Ward Continental club of Philadelphia, Jackson club of Philadelphia, Cleveland club of Philadelphia, First Ward German Democratic club of Philadelphia, Americus club of Reading, Yancy club of Baltimore, Democratic Central association of Baltimore, Democratic Inaugural club of Portland, Maine, First Cleveland flag escort of Moberly, Missouri, Davis Democratic club of Piedmont, West Virginia, and the National Veteran Democratic club of Chicago.

The civil organizations made a very fine display, and were highly complimented by the presidential party. Members of these organizations saluted the president by raising their hats and canes, and cheering by lines. Taken all in all, as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice-President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued, and retired to the executive mansion for rest before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over because of weariness.

Inauguration Ball.

The brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night. It put a cap of gayety on the more formal and serious though grand ceremonial which preceded it. The ball was held in the unfinished new pension building. The hall is 316 feet long by 116 feet wide, lighted by sixty gigantic Siemans gas burners, 3,000 candle power each, which are suspended from the roof, whose peak is lost to sight 100 feet above in a perfect forest of streamers and flags, on whose acre of waxed floor several thousand couples in brilliant toilets are moving about in the mazes of the dance. While thousands more circle around in the outskirts of the hall thousands look down upon from surrounding balconies. The decorations cover the whole interior with the exception of the roof and this is almost hidden from view by a network of streamers, flags, and bunting. Banks of tropical plants surround the base of eight large columns which support the roof. Wreaths of evergreens are twined around the columns from base to capital.

A promenade concert opened the festivities of the evening, and was continued from 8 to 11 p. m., during which time the president held his levee in the reception room. Dancing began on the conclusion of the concert. It was half past ten when President Cleveland arrived at the ball. He was escorted to the president's room, where for half an hour he held an informal reception. About the same time ex-President Arthur arrived. With him were members of the cabinet and ladies. Vice President Hendricks arrived about the same time and joined the president. After half an hour the room became overcrowded and the president and vice president left the room and made a round of the ball room, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." After making a tour of the ballroom they returned to the reception room and for a little while received all who came in to pay their respects, but at half past eleven he and his party left the building and Vice-President Hendricks and party also retired. Dancing continued until a very late hour. One thousand appears to be a low estimate of the persons present in the ball room and balconies during the evening.

Pyrotechnic Display.

The public celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks. In volume and variety it is said to have exceeded any former pyrotechnical exhibition upon this continent. The scene of the exhibition was the whole area of 200 or 300 acres fronting the treasury, executive mansion and state departments. Three sets of pieces of mammoth proportions were among the last and grandest features of the entertainment. The first was a portrait of Jefferson, the next was a piece representing the national capital with excellent portraits of the president and vice-president, flanked by mottoes and emblems. This piece was 16 feet long by 75 in height, the largest set piece ever fired in America. The flight of five thousand rockets at once, forming a vast floral bouquet in the heavens, illuminated the display.

To-night about 8:30 o'clock, just as the immense crowd was returning from the exhibition of fireworks the Flambeau club came marching in regular open order down Fifteenth street in a perfect furnace of fire, accompanied by an incessant volley of explosives and a dense cloud of smoke. People in vehicles fled in terror before the advancing column of smoke and flames, which was headed by two or three huge blazing wheels, and from every part of which burst fires and explosions. It was one of the most striking features of the whole pyrotechnical display, and the club was followed down Pennsylvania avenue by at least 10,000 people.

XLVIII Congress

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the house Randall submitted a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Of [illegible] amendments a disagreement upon [illegible] by the senate an agreement has been reached as to 17[illegible], leaving 60 still in controversy. The 60 amendments on which agreement has not been reached involve an appropriation of $3,233,000. Of these 39 were for public buildings which would require an expenditure of $1,67[illegible],000.

For two hours and a half matters went on very smoothly. The report of the conference was agreed to and the house proceeded to consider amendments upon which no agreement had been reached. The house insisted on its disagreement in each case until the amendments relative to public buildings were reached.

Randall asked that they be considered in gross, but objection was made by those members who desired to amend the amendments with new propositions. Randall thereupon called the previous question on the first of the senate amendments, but the point "no quorum" having been raised, further consideration was postponed and Randall submitted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill announcing disagreement.

The report on the naval bill was not agreed to and further conference ordered. At 7 o'clock consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

Judd moved to concur in all public building amendments of the senate except one, this being reserved in order that opportunity may be obtained to offer amendments. Agreed to, 77 to [illegible].

It was then agreed by unanimous consent that members should be permitted to offer their amendments and have them voted upon, it being especially stipulated that yeas and nays should not be called and that no question of quorum should be raised.

Pending further action conference reports on the fortification and deficiency appropriation bills were submitted and agreed to.

During the offering of amendments and voting upon them, there was intense confusion and excitement in the house, Thompson and Warner of Ohio demanding a quorum in each case and protesting that the house had no power to bind itself as it had done by the agreement.

At 8 o'clock Randall advanced to the front of the house and protested earnestly against what he characterized as a most unseemly procedure. It was a proceeding to prevent the sundry civil service bill from being adopted and was forcing an extra session. "I ask the house," continued he, impressionately, "for possession of this bill that I may send it to the senate and secure conference and thus avoid an extra session." Applause.

He then moved suspension of the rules to vote amendments already offered and to send the bill to conference. The motion was agreed to.

At 8:10 Holman reported that the conference committee on the legislative judicial and executive appropriations bill had been unable to agree. He stated that the points of difference still related to senate amendments providing for senators' clerks.

Dockery moved that the house recede. Agreed to without division.

This passed the bill.

The house recurred to filibustering tactics against the contested election case of Frederick vs Wilson of Iowa, and no quorum appearing a call of the house was ordered.

Hutchins submitted a conference report on the naval appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Keifer offered the following resolution: "That the thanks of this congress are hereby tendered Hon. John G. Carlisle, speaker, for the courtesy with which he has treated all its members, and for the ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the house during the forty eighth congress."

The vote was taken standing and amid loud and continued applause.

On motion of Poland a resolution was unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the house to Hon. Jos. C. S. Blackburn, speaker pro tem, for the ability and courtesy with which he had presided over the deliberations of the house during the period he occupied the speaker's chair.

Randall submitted a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He refrained from making any remarks in respect to it except to say that when this report was adopted the house would have finally acted on every appropriation bill. [Applause.] The report was adopted and all then asked unanimous consent to take from the speaker's table and pass the Grant retirement bill. Applause.

Bennett of North Carolina and Weaver of Iowa objected.

Randall then moved to suspend the rules and place the bill on its passage, but the speaker ruled the motion not in order pending a decision of the election case.

Randall then endeavored to secure his point by moving to suspend the rules and lay the election case on the table, but the speaker decided this was equally out of order.

The confusion and excitement in the chamber was intense. Dozens of members were on their feet demanding recognition, but above the babble of voices rang out Randall's voice appealing to Bennett, of North Carolina, to withdraw the election case.

Finally, when he could be heard, Mr. Bennett said that if the house would consent to vote on the Frederick-Wilson case all objections to Randall's motion would be withdrawn. This declaration was greeted by a storm of consents by the republican side, and the confusion was so great that it required five minutes diligent work by the sergeant before comparative order was restored.

Then Wilson, of Iowa, contestant in the election case, amid a storm of cheers on the republican side, said if the house would put General Grant on the retired list he was willing to be sacrificed.

Miller, of Pennsylvania, who has been leading the filibustering against the election case, said that if the house would permit a vote on Mr. Randall's motion the opposition to the election case would be withdrawn. This was greeted by shouts of objections from the democratic side, and Randall, rushing down to the space in front of the clerk's desk, cried out, "Don't let anything stand in the way. Agree to anything."

"Then," said Miller, "in order that there shall be no excuse I withdraw and permit a vote on the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, and I ask the house to treat us fairly."

After another scene of confusion, Bennett demanded the previous question on the resolution of the committee on elections declaring Frederick entitled to the seat.

The resolution was adopted without any opposition from the republican side, and instantly upon Frederick's taking the oath of office Randall was on his feet with a motion to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill for the retirement of General Grant without specially naming him.

Mr. McMillin demanded a second, which shouts of "shame," "Oh, don't go back on your word," and "that's fair" went up. Nearly every member was on his feet adding to the tumult, and prominent among them were Cassady and Roberts of Kentucky, demanding fair play.

Again did the sergeant at arms and his mace become necessary to seat the members, and then a second having been considered as ordered McMillin, Stockslager and Matson briefly opposed the bill as the inauguration of a system of civil pensions.

Randall, who under the rules was entitled to fifteen minutes debate, waived the right and yeas and nays were immediately taken on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. When the name of Mr. Frederick, the newly-seated member, was called and as he arose and voted in the affirmative, friends of the bill treated him to a round of applause.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to; yeas 198, nays 78.

The announcement of the result was hailed with three cheers and with long and continued applause.

Mr. Skinner asked unanimous consent that the speaker be authorized to send a telegram to General Grant announcing to him the result of the vote, and the speaker was authorized as stated.

Randall was warmly congratulated on his success by a number of members on both sides of the house.

The speaker on resolution appointed Springer, Cox of New York, and Hiscock, as a committee on the part of the house to join a similar committee on the part of the senate to wait on the president and inform him that congress had finished its business and was ready to adjourn.

At ten minutes before 12 o'clock, according to the hands of the clock, which had been turned back the extent of time, Springer as chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the president, announced that it had performed its duty and the president had nothing to communicate.

At five minutes before 11 Speaker Carlisle called the house to order and said: "Gentlemen of the house of representatives. The work of the forty eighth congress is now completed and the time has come for me to perform my last official act as presiding officer of this house." The speaker then in an earnest manner expressed his appreciation of the complimentary resolution passed this morning and returned thanks to the members for their support and courtesy in official intercourse. Giving a brief sketch showing the increasing labor of the speaker's duties and the growth of the house, he said that during the present congress there had been introduced 8,630 bills, almost as many as during the first half century of the government. At present each one of our general appropriation bills embraces as much money as the whole amount of the net ordinary expenditures of the government during the first nine or ten years of its existence, and the specific objects to be investigated and provided for in these bills have so greatly increased that it has become a very considerable task, even to enumerate them, though this house has passed a larger number of bills than any of its predecessors. It is not strange, gentlemen, in view of the facts just mentioned that it should be compelled to leave unfinished a large percentage of the measures presented. It is evident that unless some constitutional or legal provision can be adopted which will relieve congress from the consideration of all or at least a large part of the local and private measures which now occupy the time of committees and fill the calendars of the two houses, the percentage of business left undisposed of at each adjournment must continue to increase. It is not reasonable to suppose that alteration of the constitution could be effected, but it is worthy of serious consideration whether a general law might not be enacted which would authorize the executive departments and courts of justice to hear these matters, under such regulations of course as would amply protect the interest of the government and insure citizens doubtless a more expeditious and appropriate remedy than is now offered.

As the speaker's gavel fell at the conclusion of his address the house cheered, and after a short time spent in leave-taking, proceeded to the senate to witness the inauguration.

SENATE.

The remaining committee amendments to the river and harbor bill were agreed to.

Jones of Nevada said it was clear that further discussion of this bill was the merest waste of time. He therefore moved to lay it on the table. The motion was defeated, yeas 17, nays 51.

A message from the house announced its agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill on every point of difference except that relating to postal 10 cent stamps for letters requiring special expedition in delivery.

Plumb moved that the senate recede on this. Agreed to.

Cullom called up his resolution to authorize the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard to sit during the recess of congress. Agreed.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed.

At 7 o'clock Hale submitted a final conference report on the deficiency bill showing all differences adjusted, and the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened, a recess was taken till 9:30 a. m.

When informed that the recess had expired the appearance of the senate chamber was found much changed, the spaces being filled with seats for expected guests. By 10 o'clock the galleries began to fill with spectators fortunate enough to have reserved tickets for the occasion. Senators being for the time deprived of their customary places seated themselves generally in groups irrespective of political affiliation and kept up an animated buzz of conversation. It was observed that Senator-elect Teller and Senator Lamar sat a long while tete-a-tete on one of the sofas near the clerk's desk engaged in what seemed to be a cordial interchange of confidences.

Hale submitted a conference report on the naval appropriation bill, announcing adjustment of differences between the two houses, the house having receded on all substantial points. The report was agreed to. The chair (Edmunds) announced his signature to the postoffice bill and legislative, executive and judicial bills, both of which had during recess been reported from conference, all differences having been adjusted by the house receding, but with minor amendments which were acceded to by the senate.

Plumb moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to; yeas 28, nays 23.

Allison presented conference report on the sundry civil bill, showing adjustment of all differences between the two houses by mutual concession.

On motion of Morrill the chair appointed a committee of two senators to act with such committee as the house may appoint, to notify the president of the United States that congress having finished its business was now ready to adjourn. The senators appointed were Morrill and Harris.

At 11:35 a message from the house announced the passage of the bill authorizing the president to place one person on the retired list of the army. The bill was read at length.

Ingalls then said: "Mr. President—The nation knows who that one person is. I ask unanimous consent that reference of this bill to committee be waived and that it now be considered by the senate."

The presiding officer (Garland) stated that the bill was a senate bill and nothing was necessary to make it a law except proper signatures. Applause.

Edmunds resuming the chair stated that he had received a communication which would now be read. He handed the communication to Chief Clerk Johnson, who read as follows:

To George F. Edmunds, president pro tempore of the United States senate.

The accompanying communication, although an executive message, may be read in open session. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

This was received with loud applause.

The president pro tem. of the senate—"Manifestations of applause are not in order."

The clerk read as follows:

To the senate of the United States.

I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, general commanding the armies of the United States, to be general on the retired list with the full pay of such rank."

Signed, CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
Executive Mansion, March 4th, 1885.

The president pro tem then announced that the nomination would be considered in open session. The question is, will the senate advise and consent to this appointment? All senators in favor will say aye. A storm of ayes. All opposed say no. Dead silence. The ayes have it.

This announcement was received with thunders of applause, both on the floor and in the galleries. "The president of the United States" having been announced President Arthur entered with Messrs. Sherman and Ransom and took chairs placed for them in front of the clerk's desk. His entrance was the signal for applause. A few moments Captain Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper, announced "The president-elect of the United States." The president-elect stepped in view and paused for an instant to survey the scene of which he himself became the leading figure. The great gathering rose to its feet. The galleries sent up shouts of applause which were soon caught up on the floor and for several minutes the grand hall rang with acclamations. Senators Sherman and Ransom escorted Cleveland to a chair on the left of President Arthur where he took his seat. The audience then became seated. Meanwhile Vice President-elect Hendricks, escorted by Senators Edmunds and Hawley, had entered the chamber and been received with applause.

When quiet prevailed the presiding officer (Edmunds) said, "The chair has the pleasure of announcing that the vice president of the United States is in the senate chamber and if agreeable to him will now administer the oath of office."

Mr. Hendricks then stood up and Mr. Edmunds administered the oath. Edmunds then adjourned the senate sine die.

Mr. Hendricks immediately called it to order in extra session. After participation in the inaugural ceremonies at the east front of the capitol the senators returned to the chamber and the senate immediately adjourned. There will consequently be no cabinet nominations to-day.

Callers at the White House

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The White House presented a busy scene to-day. A stream of callers poured into the mansion from the hour the doors opened until late in the day. The president had an early breakfast, and then completed the organization of his cabinet, and directed that their names be sent to the senate. A number of organizations visited the White House before noon and were received by the president in the East room. Prominent among these were the Samuel J. Randall club, Americus club and Young Men's Democratic club, all of Philadelphia, the Kings county club of Brooklyn, and a delegation from the County democracy of New York. Justices of the United States supreme court, headed by Chief Justice Waite, called about noon, and were received in the Blue parlor. Members of the national democratic committee were next received. Many other prominent persons called to pay their respects, and kept the president engaged the entire day.

No changes have yet been made in the force employed at the White House except that Colonel Daniel S. Lamont occupies the office of secretary to the president instead of Fred J. Phillips, who, of course, retired with Mr. Arthur. The president's mail to-day was very large. It consisted principally of letters of congratulations. Many, however, related to appointments.

Subsequently the Democratic Phalanx of Albany called on the president in a body. They were followed by detachments of clubs from Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Kansas, Missouri and elsewhere. The president then gave notice that he would receive all who might choose to come between 2 and 4 o'clock, and during that time thousands of strangers paid their respects to the chief magistrate. The president received them in the East room and shook hands with all. The crowd passed through in single file, and, owing to the immense number presenting themselves it was found necessary to dispense with the formality of introduction. The president, however, recognized many acquaintances in the line and greeted them by name. There was a large number of colored people among the visitors. The president bore the trying ordeal well and treated each person with a pleasant smile and hearty grasp of the hand. Visiting military and civic organizations which had not previously called in a body were well represented. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and his staff were prominent among the visitors.

Cabinet Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Cleveland sent to the senate the following nominations: For secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning of New York; secretary of war, William C. Endicott of Massachusetts; secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney of New York; secretary of the interior, L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi; postmaster general, William F. Vilas of Wisconsin; attorney general, A. H. Garland of Arkansas.

When the cabinet nominations were taken up in executive session Riddleberger objected to immediate consideration of the nomination of Bayard, stating briefly that he did so because of Bayard's attitude upon the Irish question. Riddleberger thought him more English than American. Bayard's name being first on the list, consideration of all went over under the rules of the senate for a day.

Senatorial Caucuses.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There were short senatorial caucuses of both parties after adjournment of the session to-day. The democrats effected an organization by Beck chairman and Kenna secretary. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to arrange the minority membership of committees. Republicans are reticent about their proceedings. It is understood that some discussion took place regarding the liability of caucus secrets to become public and that the organization of the committees was referred to preliminarily but action was postponed to a future caucus to be called when the preferences of the senators shall have become better known.

A Republican Cabinet

WASHINGTON, March 5.—All the members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet, with the exception of Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Teller, occupied their usual desks and attended all the business requiring action at their hands. Secretary Frelinghuysen was detained at home by illness and Secretary Teller, whose resignation as secretary of the interior was accepted yesterday, was at the capitol. He took occasion during the day to take official leave of the bureau officers and other employes.

A Familiar Figure Retained.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—One of President Cleveland's first acts in connection with his official household was the decision to retain O. L. Pruden as assistant to Private Secretary Lamont. Pruden was appointed by General Grant as bearer of presidential communications to either house of congress, and during so many administrations has become a familiar figure to all who are connected with affairs at the capitol. His return is heartily commended by members of both parties and by representatives of the press.

Teller Issues the Patents.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—One of the last acts of Secretary Teller was to issue patents for Louisiana lands granted in aid of the construction of the New Orleans & Pacific railroad. These lands, embracing about 700 000 acres, are comprised in what is commonly known as the Back Bone grant.

An Appeal to Manning.

DENVER, March 5.—The Denver chamber of commerce this evening unanimously accepted a preamble and resolutions requesting the new secretary of the treasury to pay out the silver coin, as it is a legal tender for all dues, now hoarded in the vaults of the treasury, in order to stop the contraction of the currency and thus relieve the business depression of the country.

Senate Proceedings

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Public galleries of the senate were again crowded to almost their full extent long before noon crowds gathered about every door, besieging the door keepers in vain for admission. The senate clock which Captain Bassett with his cane set back 10 minutes yesterday had recovered its lost time and promptly at 12 the vice president entered from the door on the left of the presidential desk, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of the Lutheran Memorial church of this city. The galleries applauded Hendricks, which manifestation its recipient abruptly terminated with the gavel. The senators arose at this summons and Dr. Butler offered prayer. On its conclusion the vice president took the chair and was again greeted with plaudits by the occupants of the gallery. He called the senate to order and in a voice only audible to the clerks, called for the reading of the journal.

The journal having been read, Allison, Beck and Voorhees, the committee yesterday appointed to wait on the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the senate was present and ready to receive any communication that he might make, reported that they had performed that duty and the president had responded that he would communicate with the senate forthwith. In less than a minute was announced a message from the president of the United States, and O. L. Pruden appeared with a message.

Sherman at once moved that the senate proceed to consideration of executive business.

The motion was unanimously agreed to and the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened adjourned until to-morrow.

The Illinois Deadlock

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—At 12 m. the legislative joint convention began. Forty nine senators and 145 representatives were present. The republicans voted: Logan 99, Washburn 1. Sittig voted for Washburn. Acting Speaker Kimbrough then announced the joint assembly adjourned, whereupon the republicans objected, claiming that he had no authority. The republicans set up a pandemonium for a time and the doorkeepers were called on to clear the house. Finally the senate withdrew; also republican members of the house to the senate chamber, where they adjourned until to-morrow at 12 m. After the members passed out the speaker ordered the doors closed.

Bismarck's Methods

LONDON, March 5.—Blowitz, Times correspondent at Paris, in a letter attacks Bismarck for indirection in dealing with the British foreign office concerning the South Pacific islands. In the Blue book on this subject, issued by the British government February 25, there is given a conversation early in February between Bismarck and Malet, British ambassador at Berlin. The German chancellor then read a dispatch which he said he had sent Germany's ambassador to London on the fifth of the preceding May, which purported to convey to England Bismarck's idea of how Great Britain could assist Germany in her colonization scheme, and his promise to reciprocate by helping British interests near at home. The dispatch urged England to fall in with the suggestions made, because in case of refusal Germany would be compelled to ask France's aid. The chancellor told Malet that as Count Munster seemed to make no progress, it was feared in Berlin that he had not stated the points of the dispatch with sufficient strength, so Count Herbert Bismarck was sent to London to secure the success of the desired negotiations. Herbert obtained from the British foreign office nothing but general assurances of friendship. This was valueless, Bismarck said. When Malet expressed regret at the situation, assured Bismarck that England had no desire to thwart Germany's colonial ambitions and asked him what he wanted, New Guinea or Zululand, the chancellor replied that it was too late to discuss the matter with England because Germany already had an understanding with France.

Blowitz accuses Bismarck of direct falsehood in these statements. He refers to the fact that Bismarck read the original dispatch to Malet, as the proof was never sent to London. Bismarck, Blowitz says, proceeded as if this dispatch had been sent to London to form the basis of an alliance between England and Germany concerning colonial annexations, as if its rejection by England had been formally and deliberately made, as if this rejection were an endorsement by England of the German-French alliance and gave Germany certain liberty in the South Pacific, and then when asked for explanations about his encroachments on British possessions, produced as his warrant the original, this very dispatch. This production, Blowitz avers, was made nine months after the date of the dispatch, just when it suited Bismarck's purpose. The introduction of this system, says Blowitz, must create a panic in the political world. With such suppressed dispatches a strong power can do as it likes and turn might into right at any time, so abolishing all international laws.

To prove the assertion that the dispatch read to Malet was never sent to London, Blowitz points to the fact that Granville, British foreign minister, on February 7th, immediately after Sir Edward Malet had communicated to him the Bismarck interview, wrote Sir Edward that the dispatch in question was never communicated to me. Dr. Blowitz contends that it was impossible for the dispatch to have miscarried or been forgotten because Count Munster would have resigned if he knew Lord Granville had sent the dispatch before making such a statement. While, if Count Munster had really received the dispatch and failed to transmit it to the British foreign minister, Bismarck would have recalled Munster for neglect of duty. The fact that Herbert Bismarck, who, the German chancellor alleged, was sent to London to second Munster in his efforts to secure colonial alliance with England, failed to discover that the very dispatch which contained the terms of his mission had never reached Granville, Dr. Blowitz pronounces it very strange. He declares the truth is Bismarck did not believe England would give Granville the assistance desired. He knew better how to succeed with France. Beyond the mission of his son, Bismarck intended to have the missing dispatch appear at the proper time to put England in the wrong.

The Texas Strike.

GALVESTON, March 5.—A News' Fort Worth special says: At 7 o'clock this morning men employed in the Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroad shops quit work. All switch and freight engines in the yard were killed, and to-night there are sixteen dead engines around the round house. This morning all east bound freight trains were sidetracked in the yards, the engines taken to the round house and killed. No freight trains will be allowed to pass through the yards. Passenger trains will not be molested. Strikers are in groups, discussing the situation, but orderly. About 500 loaded and empty cars stand motionless on the tracks. A train load of California fruit bound east and a number of cattle are among the delayed freight. This morning the strikers received news that several freight trains from the north would arrive. They assembled at the north end of the yard. The trains were intercepted with wire and turned back towards Denison. The strikers are holding a meeting to-night to determine what further steps to take to bring the company to terms.

A News Denison special says: At noon to-day the Missouri Pacific company moved all their engines at this point across Red river into the Indian territory for safety. It is understood the entire force of employes at the machine shops will refuse to return to work to-morrow at a request from strikers at other points in Texas. There are 100 cars of freight awaiting forwarding. Everything is quiet.

A special from Longview says The strikers rescinded a resolution to stop passenger trains, but there is much talk of stopping passengers to-morrow. A yard full of freight is awaiting shipment. A few section men agreed to the terms of the company to-day and returned to work.

At Marshall a citizens' committee waited on Superintendent Cummins, who said he could guarantee full time if the men would return at reduced rates, as there was plenty of work. At a meeting to-night Cummins' guarantee was rejected.

At Sherman the employes of the Texas Pacific were this afternoon notified that they were suspended indefinitely. This suspension works hardships as the Sherman employes were willing to accept the reduction. It is rumored the company has determined to only run mail coaches until the strike is over.

The Markets

NEW YORK, March 5.—Money easy 1 to 1½, closing 1. Prime paper 4 to 5. Sterling exchange dull 4 83½, demand 4 86. Governments weak, four and a half per cents ¼ lower, others unchanged. Railroad bonds fairly active, prices generally firm. State securities quiet. The stock market was feverish and irregular this morning with prices generally ¼ to ½ lower than last evening. Most of the business of the forenoon was confined to dealings in Lackawanna, Northwestern, New York Central, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Pacific Mail, all of which were active, total sales for the forenoon being nearly as large as for the whole of yesterday. Although the excitement in the stocks mentioned subsided somewhat after midday and prices yielded there was a renewal of activity later in the day, accompanied by increased strength in most stocks which continued to the close. Some leading bear operators of the past are again active working on the bull side of the market, and now talk about higher prices for most everything on the list, but especially for lower priced non-dividend inactive stocks.

3s	101⅝	4s	122
Adams Express	133	American Express	91
C. B. & Q.	120¾	Erie	13¼
D. & R. G.	8	Preferred	25
Central Pacific	34⅝	N. Y. C.	89
Missouri Pacific	91⅛	Union Pacific	48⅝
Northwestern	93⅝	Wells Fargo	108
Preferred	128¾	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	12	Iron Silver	[illegible]
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	[illegible]
W. U. Telegraph	59¾	Preferred	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	18	Homestake	[illegible]
Preferred	42⅝	Sutro	[illegible]
C. C. & I. Co	12	Deadwood	[illegible]

England's Foreign Relations.

LONDON, March 5.—Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, had an interview with Gladstone to-day and communicated the contents of a number of important dispatches received from his government regarding the Russo-Afghan frontier question.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch from Teheran states that insurgent native chiefs of India have already raised the [illegible] cross and proclaimed in favor of Russia.

LONDON, March 5.—All the morning papers express the hope that Count Herbert Bismarck's visit will result in reconciliating Germany and England.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—The Novoe Vremya warns the English government that the malicious designs of Bismarck will cause a rupture between England and Russia.

Boomers Bound Over.

WICHITA, Ks., March 5.—Deputy United States Marshal [illegible], of Arkansas City, arrived here at noon to-day with the following Oklahoma boomers in custody: W. L. Couch, E. H. Stafford, C. H. Streeter, T. W. [illegible], A. C. McCord, D. [illegible] O'Dell, W. H. Miller, George F. Brown and A. [illegible] [illegible]. They were arraigned severally before United States Commissioner Shearman. The boomers were not represented by counsel. Each pleaded not guilty and waived preliminary examination. They were bound over in the sum of three thousand dollars each to the United States district court, an adjourned term of which will convene here on the ninth instant. All furnished bonds.

Uneasy Manitobans.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The News Winnipeg, Manitoba, special says: The farmers of the province met here to-day. Many accessions are being received to the ranks of the secessionists and annexionists. Resolutions passed denouncing Premier Norquay for failing to secure concessions from the Dominion government and calling for reconstructing of seats and appeal to the country. An uprising is feared.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland yesterday is to be commended for its brevity and sound sense. We presume that some of his critics will complain because he did not commit himself on certain issues. But these issues were such that no conservative man would take a radical position in regard to them. The greatest stickle was on the question of tariff in which he declared himself in favor of taking off any unnecessary duties but with a due regard to invested capital and the wages of working men. Certainly no wise free trader could demand more and no business man has reason to fear from such sentiments any revolutionary legislation. Among the positive utterances to be commended are those in regard to the preservation of public lands from unlawful occupation by monopolists, an Indian policy with a conscience, the suppression of polygamy, the protection of the freedmen in their rights, and the carrying out of a civil service reform policy. The last part is especially to be commended and it must have been poor comfort to the horde of office seekers now in Washington. The application of business principles to the administration of public affairs and the carrying out in good faith of civil service reform must insure us a wise and prosperous administration. He says practically he will not bestow offices as a reward for party services; that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency. No president has spoken so well on this subject and we trust that he will administer the affairs of the government on these wise principles.

The whole tone of the message is lofty and patriotic. It is pervaded with a sober sense of responsibility and a profound conviction that the office is a trust and not a reward or simple honor. So far as he attempts to carry out the policy he indicates he should have the support of all good men, irrespective of party lines. President Cleveland begins his administration under auspicious circumstances. He has the confidence of a large majority of his fellow countrymen. Every public utterance on the question of clean, non-partisan action has been so clear that he cannot be compromised by any party obligations to run the government in the interest of indigent democratic office-seekers. President Cleveland has a difficult task. His party will make demands on him that he cannot consistently grant. There has not been such office seeking since 1861. Firmness in his declared policy may alienate his party and this all the greater reason why he should receive the moral support of all good citizens so far as he is consistent in his acts with his public utterances.

THE CABINET.

The nominations to positions in the cabinet carries out the programme predicted some days ago. The cabinet is a fairly good one so far as the ability and character of its members are concerned. But it could have been as able and clean, and much stronger, if Mr. Cleveland had been more politic. All that we said a few days ago applies with force to the sectional injustice shown in the selections. It was an unfair thing for the president to select two cabinet officers from his own state. The middle states have three cabinet positions including the two most important, the treasury and state departments. He gives this small section practically half the cabinet. Considering that it has the president, this is rather generous. It is a pretty clear intimation that we shall have a New York administration. It would have been wiser for Mr. Cleveland to have selected counselors from outside the middle states. He will know the sentiments of the middle states anyhow. He should have had more advisers from the northwest and Pacific, so that he might have personal knowledge of their needs. His administration cannot be a broadly national one with such a cabinet. Another feature is that of the seven members, four have been wholly unacquainted with national affairs. Manning, Vilas, Endicott and Whitney have yet to show their capacity in public affairs. This was unnecessary when men like Thurman, McDonald, Trumbull, Kernan, Buckalew, Hunton and Jonas were available. The three men known in public life are Lamar, Bayard and Garland. They are all exceptionally able men, but it remains to be seen whether Mr. Lamar is equal to the detail work in a great department like that of the interior. The cabinet shows that Mr. Cleveland will be president. Lincoln organized his cabinet by putting Seward, Bates, Chase and other candidates in his cabinet. Cleveland left out all his competitors except Bayard. He has men he can control. We have a New York president, who will be advised by a New York cabinet, which is likely to feel sympathetically the pulse of Wall Street.

But Mr. Cleveland has the best right to select his counselors and he should not be interfered with. His appointments show that he is likely to keep his pledges to civil service reform, and to honest administration of the government.

No act of congress yesterday will give more sincere pleasure to the people of the United States than the placing of General Grant on the retired list. Whatever may have been his mistakes and however offensive may have been the methods by which his followers sought to secure his nomination in 1880, the people remember only his distinguished services during the war. They believe in his honesty of purpose and integrity of life. His defeat in 1880 was not due to any personal unpopularity or want of confidence in his patriotism but was a rebuke to the triumvirate of bosses who were using General Grant to control our government. The splendid ovation that he met when he landed on the Pacific slope in 1879 and which continued until he reached the Atlantic showed the popular admiration of the man. His defeat in the republican convention in 1880 showed the discrimination of the people, who could not be induced to endorse bad political methods, though it involved the defeat of the most popular and beloved man in the republic. It was an admirable test of the soundness of the judgment of the people,

but though this defeat hurt General Grant, it was not in any sense a personal defeat. There was the same high appreciation of his services, and the same respect for the modest, gallant soldier. His terrible misfortunes of the past year have touched a tender chord in the hearts of the people. We trust that his last days may be cheered by the affectionate sympathy that now goes to him from the whole nation. The honor done him yesterday must please him. The bill was not passed in the ordinary way. Party lines were forgotten in the determined effort to pass this bill before the adjournment of congress. Personal ambition, clash of selfish interests, and party bickerings gave way to this effort to honor General Grant.

We are pleased to learn that the senate bills, Nos. 138 and 148, introduced by Senator Wells, are likely to become laws. The first of these bills is entitled "An act to prevent the spread of fires in this state, and providing for the punishment of wilful or negligent use thereof." It declares that the wilful and malicious setting of fires to woods, prairie or grounds of another, or intentionally or by neglect permitting fire to pass from one's own grounds to the injury of another, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and the person so offending shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or both. Also that failure to extinguish camp fires shall subject the offender to fine and imprisonment.

The second bill is entitled "An act directing the erection and maintenance of notices to extinguish camp fires," and makes it the duty of the board of county commissioners in each county of the state to erect at conspicuous points along the public highways notices requiring the extinguishing of camp fires, citing the penalties provided by law for failure to do so. The foregoing bills have passed the committee of the whole of the senate and are recommended for final passage.

The house forestry bill introduced by Mr. Buckner, and which passed the house some days ago, has been favorably considered by the senate forestry committee, which made no changes in the bill, and it is likely to be adopted in the senate by a good majority. Altogether the chances for securing some efficient laws for the protection of our forests now seem promising.

We publish another letter from Prohibition this morning. There is no use of reiterating what has been said so often in these columns. But our occasional correspondent is untruthful and dishonest in argument, in this and other letters. He assumes always the present ordinance allows druggists to do a legitimate drug business. This is not true. He has assumed, also, that the issue involved in modifying the present law is an issue between free whisky and prohibition. This is not an honest statement. The present law is so enforced by the council that favors it, that there is free whisky now in this city. The proposal to change this law proceeds from a desire to stop this miserable farce and have a law that will stop a saloon business and illicit sale in packages. Without present law and a majority of the council in its favor we have the free and unlimited sale of liquor in all ways. The advocate of the present law should point to what it has done and not to what it may do. Ten years is long enough for a trial, and should show some results.

Mr. Cleveland's letter on silver is meeting with an unkind reception. It was to be expected that strong silver advocates like Bland and Warner would be displeased with it. But it was thought his party would have too much respect for his views to give him the open rebuke that was given in the house. But the unkindest cuts from papers that have taken a far more extreme position against silver than Mr. Cleveland. These papers ought to have approved the very decided stand he took. But, instead, the republican papers like the New York Tribune are unkindly drawing attention to the snub his party is giving him. It is a very bad exhibition of unreasonable partisanship. The New York Tribune of all papers ought to have given Mr. Cleveland the most enthusiastic support for his silver letter.

Bayard began his public life in the United States senate in 1869, when he succeeded his father. This was the first high position he had ever held. Lamar began his public life before the war in the house of representatives, but resigned when the war broke out. He was active during the rebellion as a diplomat and soldier. He was elected to the lower house in 1872 and distinguished himself in 1874 by his splendid eulogy of Charles Sumner. He took his seat in the senate in 1877. Secretary Garland served in the confederate congress all through the war, and most of the time in the senate. He has been in the United States senate since 1877.

We present to our readers this morning full reports of the closing hours of congress, the inauguration of President Cleveland, and the various events that followed. Our Washington dispatches alone make some 10,000 words which at commercial rates would cost some $5,000. The wonders of the telegraph is perhaps illustrated by one foreign dispatch. The inaugural address was finished at about one o'clock yesterday noon. It was telegraphed to England and published in the newspapers, the English comments are telegraphed back and we publish them this morning.

The analysis of the house vote on silver shows that there is little hope of a successful attack on silver in the new house. Of the 122 democratic members who voted or were paired for silver 78 were re-elected. This is about 64 per cent. Of the 58 democrats who voted against silver only 20, or 34 per cent, have been re-elected. In all there are 188 members of the present house re-elected. Of these 28 did not vote, 58 voted against silver and 102 voted for silver. This looks as though the silver men would be stronger in the new house than in the last.

We publish this morning the names of the new trustees to the Deaf Mute institute. Messrs. A. L. Lawton and C. E. Noble are appointed from this city. Both gentlemen stand high in this community and their appointment insures the careful management of the business affairs of the institute that has prevailed during the time of the retiring board.

Ex Speaker Rankin deserves great praise for his work in the house yesterday. No other member could have managed this turbulent body as he did. His earnest and successful support of the General Grant retirement bill were a credit able to his heart and brain.

This is the first time in years that Ohio has been left out of the cabinet. Lincoln appointed Chase and Cox. Cox held on for a while under Johnson. Grant appointed Cox, Dennison and Delano, Hayes Sherman. Garfield modestly thought that Ohio, having the president, could do without a cabinet position.

The Tribune-Republican has a very captious criticism on President Cleveland's message. It is worth remembering that election is over and Cleveland is president. Party loyalty does not demand abuse now.

We fancy Colorado democrats will be disappointed because Cleveland does not make it his first business to appoint new men to office here.

President Cleveland's hint to office seekers should be heeded. Board and lodgings will be saved by so doing.

Shall Liquor be Sold by the Package without a Prescription?

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

When the Colorado Springs company founded this city it inserted in every deed the clause, "That intoxicating liquors shall never be manufactured, sold or otherwise disposed of, as a beverage, in any place of public resort in or upon the premises or any part thereof," and it was advertised far and wide that this was to be a prohibition city. This was a brave thing to do in that early day. It is well known that frontier towns nearly always attract a first rough class of people, who generally get control of public affairs and drink, gamble and carouse and run things to suit themselves until the better elements of civilization crowd them out. But the ruling spirit of this company looked forward to a bright future for the city to arise on the beautiful site which they had selected, and they were determined that the baneful traffic in strong drink should be entirely and forever excluded from its borders. And this proviso on proved to be wise in more ways than one. It attracted hundreds of educated, intelligent, and order loving families to come here and make their homes, so that the community, and a large majority of the voters have always been firm in their support of strict prohibition. And to this cause must be attributed the fact that, although our law has been shamefully violated, good order has generally prevailed in the city, and its reputation for culture, intelligence and morality has become noted.

And this proviso, together with the natural advantages of the location, caused the town to build up rapidly, and grow in a short time to the proportions of a city, and as a consequence, the coffers of the company were filled with cash, the most of which was spent in beautifying and adorning the city.

Following up this good beginning, the town trustees adopted a stringent prohibitory ordinance, and from that time to this, the people of the city have never faltered in their purpose to keep that ordinance in place. And never have the town trustees or their successors, the city council, dared to put their hands on it, to destroy it. Changes have been made from time to time, but never to change the fundamental principle that "intoxicating liquors shall not be sold as a beverage." All the changes or amendments have been for the purpose of preventing evasions of the law. Now, it is proposed under specious disguise, to ask the people to vote for a change that would destroy the very essence and spirit of the ordinance, and do violence to the implied contract in the deeds. With permission to dealers to sell by the bottle without a prescription the law would be but a sham and would be of no use, except as a pretence and a deception.

Citizens of Colorado Springs, dare you do it? Can you take this backward step? This city has been proud to occupy an advanced position on this great question, and now that the whole land is making rapid strides that way, can you afford to have the city step down from its proud position and say to the world that you must have beer and whisky for a beverage?

Can this city afford to say to its citizens, "O, yes, we invited you to come here, because this is a prohibition city. We said, you will settle among us, we will protect you from the curse of rum. We said, we will shield you and your loved ones and your friends and neighbors, from its woeful influences—poverty, misery, brutality, loss of manhood and honor, the destitution and broken hearts of the drunkard's family, and the shame and dishonor of the drunkard's grave. We said, by the clause in the deeds, and by our ordinance, that we would protect you from these, and all other concomitants of this worst enemy of the race—the traffic in strong drink. But now, having induced you to come and buy property, and make your homes in this beautiful, orderly city, we intend to repudiate our promise, and violate the contract. We want liquors sold by the bottle to any person, and on any pretence that he, or his servant, or messenger may choose to make. If you, or your sons, or your friends, or neighbors, have appetites that will induce the getting of liquors to drink, by using a little deception, why you must look out for yourselves." Voters of Colorado Springs, dare you by your votes say all this to the world, and to your families, your friends, and neighbors? In the name of fair dealing and common honesty, can you, dare you do it?

PROHIBITION.

From Wednesday's Daily.

A Good Private School.

Last Monday a new class was started in the very excellent private school conducted by Mr. Krauss. It is a class for children who are too young to begin regular school work, but still old enough to take kindergarten work. The school hours will be three hours daily from nine until twelve in the morning. There will be only two hours of teaching and the work will be done almost entirely by the teacher. One hour will be devoted to recreation. Singing will be taught this class by Miss Krauss and Miss Emma Krauss will conduct the rest of the exercises which will be of a simple, elementary character. This department was needed in the school and should prove a success. This school is now in its second year and is doing better work than ever before. Mr. Krauss is an accomplished scholar and has charge of the more advanced classes. For many years he was instructor of German at Harvard and is recommended by the president of Harvard university and many other eminent educators. He is also assisted by a corps of excellent, fully equipped teachers of the school. One of the best features of the school is the teaching of drawing by Miss Krauss. Examples of the fine quality of her work have been seen in Mr. Hoff's book store. While our public schools are excellent, there is a field for a good private school. For many reasons it is a necessity in this city. It is a matter of congratulation that this school should be under the guidance of such excellent teachers and it is a matter of public interest that it should be generously supported. We most heartily recommend this school to parents, and, if they wish to send their children to private schools, urge them to patronize Mr. Krauss' school.

Literature Class.

There were between seventy-five and one hundred present at the Rev. Mr. Black's literature class last night at the Presbyterian church. Taine's English Literature was used for the first time since the organization of the class, the subject being the Saxon Period. Mr. Black explained to the class that, perhaps the first two lessons in the course would be rather monotonous but as they advanced interest would increase. He prefaced the lesson with a brief review of the Saxon period and spoke of the merits and defects of the author. Two or three members of the class showed careful study of the subject by giving prompt and satisfactory answers to questions asked by Mr. Black.

The topics for next Tuesday night will be the "Norman Period." Several new members joined the class last evening.

In a little over a month the Mansion at Manitou will open up for the accommodation of the Raymond excursionists.

Cascade avenue will be graded at once by several of the purchasers of property on the west side preparatory to building.

Mr. W. L. McIntyre of the People's bank who has been spending the past three months with friends in New Jersey returned home yesterday.

Mr. L. L. Corry returned home Monday after a vacation of two months spent in Tennessee and at the New Orleans exposition. He brought with him a southern wife, who proposes adapting herself to life on the Colorado plains.

County Treasurer McGovney has received official notice to the effect that all state bounties have been abolished by the legislature. He, as well as all other county treasurers in the state, will appreciate the repeal of the bounty law.

Colorado Springs can boast of more poultry fanciers than any other city in the state, and the birds as a rule are of the very best grades. Mr. Mahlon L. Wilbur, who carried away several of the prizes at the State Poultry association last fall, has forty-three of as fine black breasted red games as were ever raised. These birds were nearly all of them raised by Mr. Wilbur and we doubt whether they can be equaled in the west.

Thursday and Friday nights of next week Planquette's charming opera will be performed by our home singers, for the benefit of Colorado Springs Post, G. A. R. Those who will participate have the work well in hand, and a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment may be anticipated. Tickets, a large number of which have already been sold, are in the hands of members of the post, and may be procured in advance of the opening of the box sheet.

Auditor E. R. Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande sends out the following statement of approximate gross earnings of the month of February, exclusive of the Utah earnings:

	For Week	For year to Date
Freight	$311,179	$610,559
Passenger	53,301	111,123
Express	9,238	89,526
U. S. Mails	9,600	19,200
Miscellaneous	3,200	6,500
Total, 1885	$396,520	$785,92
Total, 1884	$331,371	$731,257
Increase	65,149	55,684
Per cent increase	19 66-100	07 61-100

From Thursday's Daily.

The bounty paid out for loco weed in El Paso county was $17,000, exceeding by about 150% the general state fund for the county.

Some valuable horses were disposed of by Mr. G. S. Holmes at auction in front of E. E. Hundley's livery barn yesterday afternoon.

Mr. T. P. Patton, proprietor of the Elk Mountain house at Crested Butte, will open a restaurant in Pascoe's old stand in the Wanless block next week.

Among the El Paso county ranchmen who were in the city yesterday we noticed L. W. Crawley of the Divide, G. P. Robinson of El Paso, J. P. McGregor of Widefield, and C. W. Kittredge of Four Mile.

Some of the dead trees in different parts of the city are being cut down. We notice that many of those being removed are large ones that have either been killed by the gas mains or from lack of proper irrigation.

As will be seen in another column, Mayor Humphrey advertises for proposals for a large span of mules, wagon and harness for the use of the city. Proposals will be received at noon on Saturday, March 14, 1885.

The new cave at Manitou of which the GAZETTE made mention some time ago will be opened up to the public on Friday by Mr. George Snyder. This cave is said to be even more wonderful than the one, which was discovered there three years ago.

A thermometer which was on exhibition at the gas office in the Opera house block yesterday attracted considerable attention. It indicated that the weather was the coldest for twenty-four years for the republicans. The mercury was down to 60° below zero.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 46° and the mean velocity of the wind 5.7 miles per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 15.90 and the mean barometer 23.765 inches.

A very unique dinner bill of fare was placed upon the tables at The Antlers last evening. The menu contained the following dishes: Soups, consomme a la Cleveland; ox tail clear, a la Hendricks; fish—boiled trout a la Hancock; entrees—sweet bread a la Tilden, turkey wings stuffed a la Harrison, salmi of ducks en liberty; dessert—inauguration pudding, reform sauce a la Cleveland and Hendricks, New York state apple pie a la Manning, Delaware peach pie a la Bayard, other wine jelly a la Lamar, Mississippi eclaires a la Endicott, assorted cake a la Whitney, Garland and Vilas, farewell punch a la Arthur.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles W. Collins, head waiter at The Antlers, was united in marriage to Miss Evaline M. Mahony of Franklin, Kentucky, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. B. Gregg at The Antlers Annex. There were present at the time about forty guests of the hotel and a large number of the friends of the contracting parties. The bride and groom were presented with many useful and handsome presents, among which were noticed a silver cake basket, half a dozen silver spoons, mantel vase, morocco pocket-book, and last, but not least, eighty-five dollars in money. These gifts came principally from the guests of the hotel and were greatly appreciated by the recipients. In the evening at half past eight o'clock a reception was held in the dining room at The Antlers. Refreshments were served and a social time generally had. Mr. and Mrs. Collins wish us to extend thanks to the guests of the hotel for the courtesy and kindness shown by them on this occasion.

From Friday's Daily

MULDOON'S DEATH.

A Dog With a Remarkable History.

One Colorado Springs office holder thoroughly disgusted with the defeat of the republican party and the incoming of the democratic administration has passed in his checks. On the morning after election "Muldoon," the dog that has guarded the postoffice by day and by night for the past ten years, manifested signs of indisposition and seemed to realize more fully that something had happened than did Postmaster Price and his clerks. Ever since that day Muldoon has been confined to his box under the mailing table and under no circumstances could he be prevailed upon to leave it. Nothing would he touch in the way of substantial food, and Mr. Price gives as his impression that the dog was determined on starving to death in preference to being a watch dog under a democratic administration, into the postoffice but what he would be viciously barked at. Early in the sixties the judge moved to Lawrence, Kansas, taking the dog with him. During the Quantrell raid Muldoon was shot through the shoulder while guarding the dead body of his master, but survived the wound. Later on the dog followed a bull team across the plains via the Santa Fe trail, turning up in Colorado City, being the property of a freighter who was afterwards hung in Laughman's canon for stealing horses. Until within the past three years the dog paid weekly visits to the place where his master was executed. Old age only was what prevented him from doing so longer. After the freighter's death the dog made his home with several different persons in Colorado City and was always well fed and cared for. In the early days of Colorado Springs the dog came into the possession of Judge Price and has been in the family ever since. Muldoon knew about as much about the routine of work of the postoffice as any one else. He would at command carry a package to any one of the boxes on the lower tier and seldom made a mistake. No one manifested more uneasiness when the mails were late than did Muldoon and he would pull the mail sacks to the rear door within a few moments of the time that he knew the delivery wagon would be here. Yesterday morning while Mr. Price was reading a clip from the columns of the GAZETTE the account of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington Muldoon left his box and coming up beside his master gave four hideous yelps and fell dead upon the floor. Muldoon, as near as can be estimated, was in the neighborhood of twenty-eight years of age, and was gifted with remarkable animal instinct. When a pup he belonged to Judge Mathews, a resident of southern Missouri, who was the owner of a number of slaves. Early in his existence the dog was one day severely whipped by one of his master's colored servants, and from that day to his death had a pronounced antipathy to a colored man, and one never went. He was even taught to lick stamps and place them upon a letter, and frequently when there were a large number of circulars to stamp he would perform that duty. Many other equally as difficult tasks would he undertake. He will be greatly missed by not only those who have been with him so long in the office but also by those who have become accustomed to seeing his head sticking through the general delivery window every time the mail is opened.

College Notes.

The winter term closes March 17th. Classes will begin to review their work next week.

The literary society will have its regular meeting this evening when the usual literary programme will be presented.

Roberts' Rules of Order are being studied by several members in the Phoenix society. There is still great room for improvement in this direction. President Kerslor has proved himself entirely able to cope with all attacks in the parliamentary line.

Professor Marden reports that the prospects of the college are brightening in the east. If an interest in the college is manifested by the citizens of Colorado Springs we have no doubt but that the friends of the institution in the east will rally to its support.

College Hose No. 4 will meet for practice this afternoon at half past two o'clock. All members are requested to be present. At the meeting last week Messrs. A. E. Partridge, C. B. Seldomridge and E. S. Curtis were appointed a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the company.

The oratorical association at a meeting last Friday evening elected Messrs. W. L. Wilder and E. L. Seldomridge as orators and Messrs. R. D. McLeod and F. W. Manning as delegates to the state contest and association. It is not improbable that the contest will be held in Denver instead of Colorado Springs. This change has been deemed advisable for many good and sufficient reasons.

It is not improbable but that a game of Rugby football will be played between the high school and college teams. The college boys now hold the championship of the state, having defeated the Crowells, former state champions, last year by a score of 13 to 0. There is good material for a match game both in the high school and college. We hope the game will come off, as it would without doubt prove an interesting and exciting one.

Miss Mareza Warren, who was a member of the college boarding club for over two years, left for Buffalo, Wyoming, last Monday, where after making a brief visit she will return to her home at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Miss Warren during her stay in Colorado Springs has formed a large circle of acquaintances who will greatly miss her. "Fair Harvard" will prove a reality now instead of a dream. The best wishes of all her college friends accompany her.

J. G. Knight of the Chicago & Alton was registered at The Antlers yesterday.

Minnie Palmer at the opera house to-night in "My Sweetheart." Go and see her.

The election of officers of the Colorado Springs fire department will take place early in April.

Deputy Sheriff John Brazleton of Easton, Colorado, was in the city yesterday on official business.

The advance sale for Minnie Palmer's engagement in this city has already been one of the largest of the season.

It is about time that local politics were warming up a little as the city election will take place in about a month.

The colored population had possession of the skating rink last night, and seemed to be having a very enjoyable time.

Judge J. L. Williams left yesterday for New Mexico, where he expects to spend several weeks. He may extend his trip to Old Mexico.

Mr. George Snyder has invited a private party to visit the new cave at Manitou to-day. The cave will be formally opened to the public to-morrow.

It is thought that the special council meeting which was to have been called for to-night to consider the appropriation bills will probably be deferred on account of Minnie Palmer.

Mr. D. T. Cuthbert, who for a week or two past has been practicing on roller skates with a view to filling a star engagement at the rink, fell yesterday afternoon and broke his arm.

Mr. O. P. Jackson of the Divide was in the city yesterday. He is one of the staunch democrats of the county and came down more particularly to obtain the news of the inauguration of Cleveland.

Before his departure for New Mexico yesterday Judge J. L. Williams was presented with a gold-headed cane by Mr. Charles Stockbridge. The cane has been sent to Tiffany's, New York, to be engraved.

The second number of the Volunteer has made its appearance under the management of Foster & Smith. It contains the continuation of a history of Company A, and much other matter of interest to the S. of V., G. A. R. and state militia.

Under the new bill which passed the legislature the other day the district court of El Paso county will convene on the third Monday in March instead of the first Monday in April as heretofore. This will bring it on March 23d, or two weeks from next Monday.

Miss Alice Stewart has left a nice collection of water color cards on sale at Hoff's book store. We are pleased to say that parties having friends in Europe can find nothing more desirable to send them for Easter souvenirs than these beautiful cards of our wild flowers.

The dates for the presentation of the "Chimes of Normandy" are Thursday and Friday, March 12th and 13th. Tickets exchangeable for reserved tickets are in the hands of the Grand Army post for sale. Many have already been sold, and a full house for each entertainment is already guaranteed. Reserved seats can be secured at Thayer & Lowbert's on and after Monday, the 9th instant.

BORN.

JACKSON.—To the wife of P. B. Jackson, February 27, a son, weight 11½ pounds.

DIED

ZIMMERMAN.—At Monument, Colo., March 3d, 1885, of bronchial pneumonia, John O., son of Geo. W. and Netta C. Zimmerman, aged 4 years, 11 months and 18 days.

He cannot return to us but we can go to him.

MARTIN—At Bellevue, Nebraska, February 22, 1885, in her 79th year, Mrs. Frances R. Martin, mother of E. L. Martin of this city.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 4th, 1885:

Armstrong, D	Hall, Estella
Bardell, J B	Holdman, S H
Bean, Jacob A	Keairnes, Mrs M
Bloom, Frank	Lee, Dotia
Brady, Margaret	McCormick, Mrs
Buchanan, James	Morrison, Annie
Buck, Sallie	Seacrist, Lydia
Erickson, Corrie	Silvertooth, John
Graham, Mrs E J	Taylor, Miss Mary E
Hart, Mrs Laura	Wilson, Harry.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L PRICE, P. M.

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

at [illegible] Office.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$10 00	Six months	$5 00
Three months	2 50	One month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$2 00	Six months	$1 00
Three months	.50	One month	.25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Cleveland is credited with the remark that, "Once in four years 5,000,000 people set to writing letters, and this time I am getting them."

Some one says in the Boston Transcript that the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop's Washington monument address contains 12,771 words, of which 10,158 are Anglo-Saxon in origin, 2,131 Latin, 288 Greek, and 85 French.

We are sorry to see another suggestion that Mr. Cleveland is in personal danger. There is something objectionable even in rumors of that kind. If a change of administration or party really endangers the life of the president elect, the fact is a very serious reflection on our system of government.

The meeting of taxpayers last night was decidedly in favor of reducing. It is a mistake to suppose that this is not done in the interest of low taxes. We do not believe it will encourage extravagance. Nor is it in the interest of the reservoir scheme north of the city. That will never be carried out.

At a complimentary dinner given the other day to Senator Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, some one suggested him as a successor to President Cleveland in November, 1888. Mr. Payne will be seventy eight years of age. This being the case, this declaration that he has all the honor he wants certainly seems wise.

There seems to be little doubt now in regard to the attitude President Cleveland's administration will take in relation to silver. It will be strongly anti-silver. The new house however is likely to stand like the old which was 118 to 148 in favor of silver. There is no danger this year of any successful attack on silver unless an extra session is called.

The vote on the motion to censure Gladstone was very close. It was defeated in the house of commons by a vote of 302 to 288. It is true that it was carried in the house of lords by a vote of 189 to 68, but this vote is of little importance. Gladstone will not resign and will settle the Egyptian trouble. We trust he will have moral courage enough to abandon Soudan.

In view of the rumors, apparently well founded, that three members of the senate are to go into the cabinet, it is not strange that the president elect is receiving some criticism. The democratic party in the senate will be a good deal weakened if Bayard, Lamar, and Garland are taken from it, and the democrats need strength in the senate. For there the republicans are much stronger than in the house. Four years ago Mr. Garfield took three senators into his cabinet,—Blaine, Windom, and Kirkwood.

Among those mentioned as possible successful candidates for the Illinois senatorship is Lyman Trumbull. Mr. Trumbull served in the senate as a republican for eighteen years. He was a prominent and influential senator during the war and was one of the ablest men that Illinois has ever sent to congress. He voted against the conviction of Andrew Johnson and in 1872 joined the Greeley movement. Since his term as senator expired twelve years ago he has been out of office, though he was democratic candidate for governor a few years ago. He is above seventy years of age.

There seems to be no longer any reasonable doubt that General Grant's health is in a very precarious condition. Unless recent reports have been considerably exaggerated, his death at any time now should hardly cause much surprise. It will be too bad if congress does not put him on the retired list at this session. He may not live till another. The public interest that has been taken in his welfare of late proves that the mistakes of his civil career are largely forgiven or forgotten, and that he, as our great commander in the civil war, is rapidly gaining the place he is to hold in history.

Concerning the authorship of the poem published in these columns a few days ago the New York Sun has the following:

Thanks to Mr. Charles E. Watson, of Matteawan, New York, we have found the authorship of that beautiful poem of "De Massa ob de Sheep fol'." It is Miss Sally Pratt McLean, whose "Cape Cod Folks" made a rumpus in Massachusetts last year, and brought her the advantage of a big suit, which must have added immensely to the sale of her book.

The lines in question first appeared in a novel of Miss McLean's, entitled "Towhead, the Story of a Girl," published in Boston in 1883. It will be found on the seventy-fourth page of that volume, and we once more declare our opinion that, without regard to its dialect, it is one of the most beautiful poems in the English language.

Forty-eight hours after the reader of the GAZETTE sees this he will have definite information as to the names of the important persons who are to compose Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Meanwhile the reader of the GAZETTE can amuse himself by guessing about the correctness of the following list published in Sunday's New York World, a list that is perhaps correct in some particulars at least;

Secretary of state, Senator Bayard, of Delaware; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; secretary of the interior, Senator Lamar, of Mississippi; secretary of war, Judge Endicott, of Mississippi; secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney, of New York, attorney general, Senator Garland, of Arkansas, postmaster general, Colonel Vilas, of Wisconsin.

In England such a pointed snub as was administered to President Arthur and his administration by the house in its refusal to legislate against silver coinage, on Thursday, would have sent the whole administration into immediate retirement, and the majority would have been called upon to assume direction of the government.—Denver News.

In view of the political contest in England, the above is an excellent illustration of the superiority of our institutions. No one department of the government, even if just from the people, can at will revolutionize the policy of the government. The senate and executive have a constitutional obligation to oppose this decision of the house if, not, according to their convictions, and can express this opposition without danger of a revolution. The ultra English residents of New York, who ought to go to England and stay, should appreciate this superiority, as they are all anti-silver men. If we had the same government that they affect to adore, the whole administration would have to be changed, and the cabinet opposed to silver would be replaced by one in favor.

The Philadelphia Record, an independent paper of ability, comments as follows on the senate's recent action regarding the Pacific Mail subsidy:

Notwithstanding the unfavorable action of the house, the senate put into the post office appropriation bill the four hundred thousand-dollar Pacific Mail subsidy. This will enable the poor but deserving citizens who own the Pacific Mail company to realize larger dividends on their shares. On the question in the senate party lines were closely drawn, only three democrats voting for the bill. One of these was that benevolent statesman Joe Brown, of Georgia, who can always be counted for the bag and an appropriation. Another was the strict constructionist Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and the third was Senator Call, of Florida. Only two republicans voted against the subsidy, namely, Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, and Senator Hill of Colorado. For this job of plunder the poor pretext is that it will encourage the American merchant marine. As Senator Beck truly said, this money might as well be thrown into the Pacific ocean as given to the Pacific Mail company for such a purpose. The appropriation will go, if passed, to increase the profits of that corporation, and for this it is intended. It is a naked attempt to plunder the public treasury without a decent pretext to cover it.

It is evident that the war on silver will be more violent than ever it has been. It is of the utmost importance that the silver men do not lose their vantage ground by foolish arguments or distortion of facts. We want to convince the minds of the class of people who have no interest in this matter beyond doing right and who are open to conviction. Foolish denunciation of "gold bugs" will not do this. Such talk indicates a want of command of sound arguments in favor of silver. Recently it has been said that one of the great causes that has led to the depreciation of silver is the fact that this country demonetized silver in 1873. It had no more influence than the man in the moon. In fact it was not known for years after 1873 that silver was demonetized. We did not cause any decrease in the demand and so contribute to the overstocking of the market which led to the depreciation, because we did not coin in the whole history of the government before 1873 but 8,000,000 standard silver dollars. It was not known that we had demonetized silver because we were not coining it at the time and hence did not stop coining it. It is foolish therefore to give this as one of the causes. When we do, our mistake is easily proven and it only weakens the legitimate and unanswerable arguments that may be made for silver.

Cleveland's letter has given great comfort to the anti-silver men, and well it may. He is in thorough harmony with the New York Times and other extreme anti-silver papers. It remains to be seen whether he has more influence than Arthur and Hayes had on the same subject. We think he will not because he has taken so extreme a position that he is justified by neither facts nor experience. He should know that in the present state of affairs it is impossible for silver to drive gold out of the country. The only way this could be done would be that England and other countries might pay us their exchanges in silver, and compel us to pay our exchanges in gold. But this cannot be done, because there are no silver dollars abroad, and they would pay in silver bullion, because it would be more expensive than paying in gold. The amount of gold in this country depends absolutely on the state of our exchanges. If there is a balance due us it will be paid in gold. If there is a balance against us it must be paid in gold. Silver has not the remotest effect on the amount of gold in this country so long as any balance due to us by foreign countries must be paid in gold. This is as plain and simple as anything can be, and it is dishonest to frighten credulous people by so bold a misstatement of facts. We are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland has not thought this out, or else is wilfully perverting the facts. There may be good reasons for discontinuing the coinage of silver but this is not one. So long as all the silver coined remains in this country, and here it will remain so long as the silver dollar is intrinsically of less value than the gold dollar, there is no danger of its running gold out of the country for no country has it to give in exchange for our gold. This is what makes France keep her gold with ease, because she has all her silver coined in her own possession and no foreign country has it to exchange. France and the United States have simply their gold for international exchange and the quantity of it depends solely on the state of that exchange. If we stopped our silver coinage to-day, or even if we demonetized all silver coined, it would not give us a single dollar more to redeem our greenbacks. If the stock of gold in the treasury to redeem our greenbacks is getting dangerously low, we must pursue the same policy to increase that stock that we did in 1877 and 1878 before there was an appreciable amount of silver coined. Any modification of our silver laws in the direction Mr. Cleveland proposes cannot possibly effect this.

When any man talks about the silver dollar being dishonest because it contains only eighty-five cents worth of silver bullion measured in gold he simply shows his ignorance of the subject. He might as well call the gold dollar tyrannical because it contains one hundred and fifteen cents worth of gold bullion measured in silver. The gold dollar is no more the measure of value than the silver dollar. The bullion value of neither is in any sense a measure. It is the legal tender quality that makes the greenback a dollar, and not the quantity of paper in it.—Denver Tribune-Republican.

The Republican has usually been conservative on the subject of silver. But occasionally ill-advised articles like the above appear in its columns. It is entirely wrong in saying the bullion value of neither is a measure of value. As a matter of fact, our dollar is the bullion value of the gold in a gold dollar. It is practically our standard of value. The silver bullion in it is sold as measured by the gold dollar. The silver dollar passes for nearly a fourth more than its intrinsic value, because it is legal tender for all debts. But it is not the same as gold. This money, so far as its bullion value differs from its own value, is of the same character as paper money whose value depends entirely on the known ability of the government to pay its debts. It is just as well to admit this. If we allowed the free and unlimited coinage of silver we should understand this. Then the silver dollar would practically buy no more than it would as bullion. Gold would go up to 15 per cent premium and all prices would rise proportionately. The silver dollar is sustained now simply because there is not the free and unlimited coinage of silver. But it is equally wrong to call the present dollar dishonest. If the present depreciation in silver was known to be permanent, then it would be dishonest to try and maintain a silver dollar whose bullion value was considerably less than a dollar. But it is not known to be permanent. The causes that brought about the depreciation in silver are thought to be temporary. It remains to be seen what the true ratio is. But meanwhile until this is determined the government goes on coining silver at the old ratio, because no change is likely to be permanent. This is common sense and is honest. No one is deceived and there is no intention to issue a cheap money.

When Senator Hill retires there will be great rejoicing among the monopolists. During the present session he has stood almost alone on the republican side. Except Van Wyck, Senator Hill was the only republican senator who voted against the Texas Pacific land grant of the lands west of El Paso, Texas, which were never earned. It was a vote creditable to Senator Hill notwithstanding his lonely position. The original land grant to the Texas Pacific was made to have a competing line to the Pacific. The Central Pacific people saw this danger from a competing line and began the construction of the Southern Pacific in the same parallel as the Texas Pacific to hurt the Texas Pacific and secure the forfeiture of its land grant, when the Texas Pacific stopped work by urging that the line could be built without land grants. The Southern Pacific met the Texas Pacific at El Paso, Texas, and then a compromise was effected by which both stopped building further. This compromise defeated the purpose of the land grant by leaving this line practically in the hands of the Central Pacific people. The Texas Pacific people then claimed the land grant for the line built by the Southern Pacific people as though it had been built by the Texas Pacific. This was done in face of the fact that the failure of the Texas Pacific to build through to the coast deprived the country of a competing line, and in face of the fact that the capital invested in the Southern Pacific was invested with the understanding that there was no land grant. No more unrighteous bill ever passed the senate. Yet Senators Hill and Van Wyck were the only senators to vote against it. The case of the Pacific Mail subsidy attached to the post-office appropriation bill this week is another example. This line is paying six per cent dividends and does not need a subsidy. Yet the senate voted one. Against this Senator Hill was the only republican vote. His war with the Western Union is another example. It is no wonder that monopolies took a large interest in the defeat of Senator Hill. The defeat of Senator Hill will be shown before long to have been a sad blow to the interests of the people against monopolies. His opposition has none of the granger quality. But it is that of an intelligent man who is independent of all lobby influences and has the courage to maintain his independence.

LITERARY.

THE MARCH CENTURY.

Recent events lend special interest to the opening paper in the March Century on "The Land of the False Prophet," by General R. E. Colston, formerly of the Egyptian general staff, and leader of two expeditions in the Soudan. General Colston's article was written early in October, yet he seems to have anticipated the obstacles with which the British expedition has had to contend, and the information he conveys throws much light on subsequent events. Numerous illustrations and careful maps aid the descriptions; and a portrait of General Gordon, from a photograph made in 1867, is worthy of note.

Four profusely illustrated articles are comprised in the March contribution to the series on the American civil war; and they are remarkable both with respect to the pictures and to their historical importance. Colonel John Taylor Wood, the senior surviving officer of the Merrimac, describes the combat with the Monitor as seen from within the Merrimac, and entitles his paper "The First Fight of Iron Clads." This is followed by a graphic account of what took place "In the Monitor Turret," by the late Commander S. D. Greene, who commanded in the turret, and relieved Admiral Worden when the latter was disabled in the pilot-house. General Colston who, during the fight, was "Watching the Merrimac" from the confederate works on Sewall's point, describes the scene in a brief paper with the above title. In the third part of the "Recollection of a Private," Warren Lee Goss describes the march up the peninsula with McClellan. Several subjects are treated in "Memoranda of the Civil War," notably the conduct of "General R. S. Ewell at Bull Run," which is defended by Major Campbell Brown against statements made in General Beauregard's article published in the November Century. The defense consists of a correspondence which passed between General Beauregard and Ewell.

In this number of the Century Messrs. James and Howells continue their respective serials. The astronomer Langley concludes his papers on "The New Astronomy;" Mr. John Bigelow prints his "Recollections of Charles O'Conor," the famous lawyer; and Mr. Stephen M. Allen his "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster," each article being accompanied by a full page portrait. Rev. O. B. Frothingham has a striking essay on "The Worship of Shakspere." Beside the verses in "Bric-a-Brac," poems are published by Stedman and Cheney.

The editorials deal with "The Century War Series," the cholera, and "Freedom of Discussion." In "Open Letters" "The Claims of Chicago" to future pre-eminence are discussed, and among other matters "Progress in Forestry" and "The Blue and the Gray."

The first edition of the February Century was 180,000, a subsequent edition bringing the circulation up to 210,000. The first edition of the March Century is the largest first edition of this magazine ever printed, namely, 190,000.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MARCH

opens with a frontispiece picture of the "Inauguration of President Garfield," to illustrate this month's installment of "Among the Lawmakers," in which the boy page tells also of General Grant's second inauguration, and compares these with the inauguration of Presidents George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. This is of special and timely interest to all patriotic American boys and girls.

Another attractive series, entitled "The Children of the Cold," is started, to take the place of "Davy and the Goblin," who make their farewell bow and end their "bewildering voyage" in this number. The new series, while scarcely less wonderful, is quite true, and in it Lieutenant Schwatka, who has spent several years living among the Esquimaux in their own homes, relates the many interesting things he knows about child-life in the Arctic circle.

E. P. Roe, in the second chapter of "Driven Back to Eden," gives the entertaining story of how the little family of apartment-dwellers journeyed back to the garden—and, and of their very unwelcome reception—rendered even more graphic by the numerous characteristic illustrations by Birch and W. H. Drake; while W. A. Rogers successfully performs a similar office for three chapters of J. T. Trowbridge's popular serial, "His One Fault."

Among the shorter stories are, "A charming tale by Mrs. Julia Schayer, called "Liese," telling of a little German girl who was befriended by the famous and benevolent Prince Poniatowski, "Little Kine," a bright story-sketch, by M. C. Griffis, of child-life in Japan, in which there is much that is new and strange to us who live on the other side of the world; and a clever story by Sophie Swett, with the title, "How Santa Claus found the Poor-house," and there are other stories, sketches, and poems by Louise Stockton, Celia Thaxter Malcolm Douglas, and others.

PERSONAL.

W. D. Howells says that all the female characters in his stories are taken from one model, his wife, whom he photographs from different angles.

An English lady, Mrs. Hayward, has been engaged as professor of elocution in the Cincinnati law school, and the innovation has been received with favor.

A little girl in Boston found her grandfather's spectacles a few days after his death, and called to her mamma that grandpapa had gone to see God and forgotten his spectacles.

John Kelly says there is nothing the matter with him that should cause anybody uneasiness. He had malaria, but the only trouble now is insomnia. He rides horseback every day and says he is all right.

One of the bills in the California assembly gives to any young man under 21 years of age who learns a trade by serving an apprenticeship of three years, and is a moral young man, $250 out of the treasury.

The inspector of factories and workshops in New Jersey declares that 95 per cent of the children employed in such places "never heard of the revolution, Abraham Lincoln, the civil war, or President Garfield."

One of the New England legislatures has under consideration a bill to change the name of Frances Ellen Lamor to Ella Frances Lamor. There was a committee hearing, and all the formalities having been observed, probably solemn consent will be given.

Herman Strecker, who is a stone cutter at Reading, works for bread during the day and in the evening pursues the studies of an expert naturalist. He is known as an authority on butterflies. He makes his own drawings on stone, writes his own descriptive matter, sets the type, and does the printing himself. He has the largest collection of butterflies in the world.

George Parsons Lathrop was born on board the American ship Montreal, John Chadwick, master, on a voyage from Boston to San Francisco. An officer of the ship recently came across this memorandum in his log: "Friday, January 22, 1849—This is quite an important day for one individual I wot of on board this good ship who made his first appearance on the stage of life this morning—an ocean-born child—a son of Dr. Lathrop, who ought to be christened by Neptune by the name of Montreal. He ought to be made a sailor when he is old enough. Lat. 20, 39, Long. 152, 30."

Prohibition.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

In further discussion of the liquor issue, to come before the people, it seems to me that, to call things by their right names, the proposition is not the adoption of a new form of prohibition but to abandon prohibition altogether and adopt in its place a restrictive or regulated license, without changing a license fee. The true idea of prohibition is that the use of intoxicants as a beverage is an abuse, an unmitigated evil, and a great danger. And the object of prohibition is not only to prevent the drunkard from getting drunk, if possible, by prohibiting the sale of liquor for use as a beverage, but to prevent the making of drunkards; in short to cut off intemperance by the roots, and save society from its dreadful effects. Now let us see what is proposed to be done by the modification which is sought for. It would permit the sale of liquors in packages to any person, and for all purposes, except: That the dealer is not to sell to any one whom he may think might get drunk and that he is not to suffer it to be drank in the room where sold. Well suppose we change the law and ordain that the saloon business must be stopped, that no liquors shall be drank on the premises. But suppose it should be done, and you prosecute and punish the offender. He will immediately sell to the same customer, and he will step out into the street, alley or back yard, drink his whisky and go back into the room, and stay until he gets dry and then repeat the process. Now how much would be gained by that prosecution? Scarcely anything. And who would care to enforce such a law? The prohibitionist who works for a principle, whose object is to save his fellows from drunkenness, by cutting off from the moderate drinker, the supply of fuel which feeds his appetite for drink, and causes it to grow until it overcomes him, and he sinks to helpless ruin, such a one would have no motive to enforce the law, because, what we would prevent, the law would sanction. This package scheme would entirely destroy the very central idea and object of prohibition and cannot with any kind of propriety be called by that name. The issue then is between prohibition and a strictly restrictive retail liquor traffic, and between these the people of this city are called to choose.

But this says our present law cannot be enforced. That it has not been is true. But that it cannot be I do not for a moment believe. Are not as stringent laws enforced elsewhere? Then why not here? Are not the people of this city as intelligent, as conscientious, as philanthropic, as well posted as to the measures needed for the protection and welfare of the community, as the people of any other locality? Then why cannot the law be enforced? It can be, if the people arouse themselves to will it. But it will be said the people do not desire it, and the failure of the late prosecutions will be cited to prove it. But these did not fail because the people desired them to fail, but because of the efforts of those whose interest it is to destroy the law. The real reason for prosecuting but one—the most flagrant case among the druggists—was not to punish one and let the rest go free, but to test our power under existing conditions to make a conviction, and vindicate the law. And this we well we tried no more. The offense was clear, the evidence was all that could be desired. It could have been brought out, but the other conditions more bad. We must change these before we can succeed. Give us the right conditions and the law can be vindicated in a short time, and the people of the city would surely say with it was done, amen. It seems to me that there should be no difficulty in defining a "legitimate drug business." All we have to do is draw the line between the druggist and the retail liquor dealer.

The druggist sells for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. The liquor dealer sells for use as a beverage. Let the druggist stop where the liquor dealer begins, and you have his legitimate business clearly defined. Our ordinance permits the druggist's business, but shuts out the liquor dealer entirely, as being utterly useless—a nuisance and an enemy to the public good.

And right here is the whole trouble in this city. Our druggists are not content to be druggists alone, but wish to be retail liquor dealers also. By constant violation of law, they are practically liquor dealers. By the change sought to be made in the law they would be legally so. The fact is, we have twice as many drug stores as the needs of the city require, and they are here because, in the absence of saloons, they can make money as liquor dealers. Now the question is, shall we change the law, so that they can do what they are now doing more openly and safely, and so make their business more profitable? or shall we, for the good name of our city, and in the interest of good order and good morals and sobriety and a nobler manhood, retain the law as it is and enforce it as we should?

PROHIBITIONIST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

One of the penalties which every preacher who travels out of the accustomed ruts must pay, is to have his utterances grossly misrepresented. Horace Bushnell desiring once to be very explicit on a point in controversy upon which he was preaching, said "Now, I wish you to distinctly understand that, in the first place, I do *not* say this; or, in the second place, *this*;" and so stating four propositions which he did not hold. But one of his listeners, a highly intelligent and sincere man, but an opponent of Bushnell's, went and declared afterward in the public prints that Dr. Bushnell had affirmed precisely those four points which he had explicitly denied.

Rev. Heber Newton, concerning whose heterodoxy there is so much talk now-a-days in the newspapers, seems to have suffered in like manner from the stupidity of his reporters. The report has gone all over the country that Mr. Newton in a recent sermon had declared that the doctrine of the trinity was utterly grotesque, a midsummer night's dream, etc. It now appears in a verbatim report of the sermon what Mr. Newton actually did say, which was something very different.

"The popular notion of the trinity is undoubtedly utterly grotesque—a sort of 'Midsummer Night's Dream' of a divine being, at once one and three, of whom no conceivable thought can be formed better than that which the popular imagination of India casts into the monstrous form of an image with three heads. The average man can have no thought at all concerning this dogma, unless it be that of a veritable trio of deities, such as Mr. Arnold has so vividly scathed; and the conception of three gods is a distinct heresy, against which the Athanasian creed terrifically warns us."

"But is the dogma of the trinity an utter absurdity, an ingenious bubble blown by theologians, having no solidity; a figment of the fancy, expressing no mysterious reality? Before leaping rashly to this conclusion, my free thinking friend, pause a moment to remember that this curious dogma is no invention of mediæval schoolmen or of early Christian priests. It existed long before Christianity. It is found in many different religions, and those the most wonderful religions of antiquity. The wisest men of Egypt—the university of the ancient world—fashioned this dogma as a symbol, an imaginative expression of a mystery in the divine being, upon which they came through all their learned studies of nature. The profound thinkers of India, musing over the same mystery of the divine being as it presented itself to them, fashioned the very same notion. * * * * * *

"It be an utterly unsubstantial notion, then the deepest thing of the human mind, in different lands and ages, is fanciful. Are we moderns, with all our brand-new learning, ready yet to write 'obsolete' under a thought thus held by the greatest races of earth? * *

And, after arguing the reasonableness of the doctrine of the trinity on philosophical grounds, he sums up his conclusion thus:

"We say, in answer to the question, 'What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?' 'First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world; secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind; thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the people of God.' Is this ancient philosophical thought of the divine unity under many forms a thought which is obsolete? Most surely not. Can you and I, then, find, as yet, a better expression of this mystery than that which our fathers held, when we know what they meant by their language? I trow not."

This suggests that when a minister is charged by some person with saying something very outrageous the first thing is to be sure that he did say it. The probabilities are nine to one that the remark has taken a wholly different color in passing through the reporter's brain, and that too even though the reporter be a very intelligent person.

As bearing on the question to what extent punishment is designed to be reformatory the experience of Mr. Z. R. Brockaway in the Elmira Reformatory is of marked interest.

We take from the Christian Union a description of the principles on which this institution is conducted and the remarkable results which have been reached.

No one is sent here under sixteen or over thirty, and no one ordinarily except for a first offense. The prisoner arrives usually at night, he is washed, properly dressed and assigned to his cell. This dress does not differ from that of an ordinary citizen only a dark brown coat and gray pants. The next day he has a personal interview with the superintendent. Mr. Brockaway's long experience in prison management—to which he has given most of his life—and a natural aptitude in reading character, make him a difficult cross-examiner to evade or deceive. He gets down the facts of the young man's past life—name, home life, early education, associates, course and career thus far. He has tabulated the results of these inquiries, and the facts are curious and instructive. Thus, in 1884 of the ancestry of the men admitted, only fifty per cent were of temperate habits; only sixty per cent had any regular trade or occupation, only fifteen per cent were forehanded and possessed any accumulations; less than five per cent had ever gone so far in education as the high school. The criminals are, as a rule, the children of uneducated, poverty-stricken parents, with irregular occupation, and half of them intemperate. Intemperance, thriftlessness, ignorance and shiftlessness are the great progenitors of crime. Still greater is homelessness, for of the men admitted in 1884, only ten per cent had good homes, over fifty per cent were rovers or tramps at the time of the crime, less than a quarter had received even a common school education, and less than four per cent had ever been through a high school or its equivalent.

A threefold record is opened with the convict—labor education, demeanor. A certain task is assigned him. He is charged with that task. For convenience of reckoning, it is reduced to hours. If he is wholly inexperienced, allowance is made for that fact until he has learned his trade. He is credited every night with the work done. At the end of each month the credit and debit side are compared, if he has fallen behind his task he is charged, if he has gone ahead of it he is credited. His school reports are kept in like manner, every attainment and every failure noted. Overseers keep watch over him, and every offense is reported. It may be a mere minor neglect, six such reports are necessary in a month to make a demerit mark. It may be palpable violation of a regulation, two such, I believe, are required. It may be a graver offense—a falsehood, a theft, insolence, fighting, one such may destroy all previous good standing. There is a grade below him and a grade above. If the threefold record shows poor character, an idle habit, a listless mind, a weak and vacillating will, an ugly purpose—be it what it may—he falls back into the third grade, is dressed in red, marches with lock-step, loses some prison privileges, and gets common fare. If his record is a perfect one, shows gain in character, an earnest purpose, a will set to obey and grow, he earns promotion to the first grade—a dress of blue, large confidence, larger liberty, meals in a common dining-room, with liberty of conversation at meal-time, and so much progress toward an earlier release. Every set-back prolongs the sentence, every promotion shortens it.

Mr. Brockaway's theory, is, in brief, that most criminals can be reclaimed and reformed, that the duty which society owes both to them and to itself is their reclamation, that our whole penal system should be adjusted to this end; that for this the criminal should first be brought into a healthy physical environment—good air, good food, regular habits, bathing, second, should be brought under strict, inexorable, irresistible law, with a judgment day every month; third, should be compelled to steady, vigorous, persistent industry; fourth, should be taught to think, and, finally, not until this has been done for him is he prepared for the higher moral and spiritual impulses. The results of Mr. Brockaway's work seem to sustain his theory. The average prison sends out from fifty to seventy-five of its inmates to prey upon society and be caught and returned to prison again. No convict is discharged from Elmira (unless by expiration of the statutory limitation of his sentence) until a place has been found for him to earn a living and he has developed sufficient ability for steady and continuous work to earn it in the competitions of life. Then he goes out on parole, and is required to send a monthly report in writing, indorsed by his employer, for at least six months before his release is absolute. Thus the ex convicts of Elmira are followed up. Their letters form interesting reading. They give warrant for the conviction that upwards of eighty per cent become honored, industrious, self supporting citizens.

Congratulating Each Other.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The national democratic committee met to-day with full attendance, W. H. Barnum presiding. The meeting was mainly devoted to congratulations upon the success attending the work of the committee and discussion of the part they should take in the inauguration ceremonies. It was finally agreed that members of the committee should witness the proceedings at the capitol and then take carriages and ride to the grand stand in front of the executive mansion and view the procession. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The executive committee held a preliminary meeting and approved bills for expenditures during the campaign.

End of the Wright Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At a meeting of the house committee on expenditures in the department of justice Representative Springer's conclusions in regard to the investigation of the conduct of United States Marshal Wright of Ohio at the October election were agreed to by a party vote of 5 to 4. The conclusions were to the effect that voters had been intimidated at the polls. The resolution appended to the report recommending the impeachment and removal of Wright was not agreed to and was eliminated. The minority of the committee agreed to the report prepared by Representative Stewart, republican member of the sub committee which conducted the investigation.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Important Meeting of the Council Last Night.

Hull Elected Alderman, Jones Commissioner, Frost Policeman.

Considerable Routine Business Disposed Of.

The first regular March meeting of the city council was held last night with Mayor Humphrey in the chair and present Aldermen Hemenway, Jones, Wilder, Draper, Hughes, Strickler, Rastall and Farrar. City Clerk McCreery and City Attorney Bentley were also in their accustomed places. The journal for the last meeting was read and approved without change.

A communication was read in which the resignation of Mr. Thomas Jones, alderman from the First ward, was presented and on motion accepted.

On the motion of Alderman Rastall the rules were suspended and the council proceeded to the election of Mr. Jones' successor.

The names of T. W. Hull and F. B. Wells were placed in nomination, the former by Alderman Rastall and the latter by Alderman Hughes. A petition was also read signed by forty three voters of the First ward asking for the election of Mr. F. B. Wells.

A ballot was taken with the following result: Hull 5, Wells 2, and Mr. Hull was declared elected to fill the vacancy.

The marshal was requested to notify Mr. Hull of his election. In the meantime the council proceeded with the regular order of business.

A petition was received from J. Hobbs and others asking for the extension of the water mains west of the Monument. Referred to the committee on water works.

A petition was received asking for the extension of the main through blocks 14, 24, 34, 44 and 54. It was signed by R. R. Crawford and others. Referred to the committee on water works.

Another petition of a like nature was received from B. A. Eaton and others for an extension through block 33. Also referred.

A petition signed by [illegible] electors of the city of Colorado Springs was read asking that the council submit to the qualified electors at the next municipal election the question whether the city council shall issue bonds for warrants issued for the extension of the water main at Manitou, also, the question whether the city council shall refund the original water bonds as soon as the same become optional. The petition was placed on file.

Alderman Strickler offered a resolution to the effect that the mayor issue a notice to the holders of the warrants and water bonds that the question of funding and refunding would be submitted to the voters at the next election. The resolution was adopted.

Two petitions were read, one from the fire department, signed by sixty members, the other signed by eighty citizens, requesting that Mr. Ed Frost be appointed superintendent of the water works, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Carruthers.

The petitions were received and placed on file.

Mr. T. W. Hull, the newly-elected alderman from the First ward, appeared, was sworn in and took his seat. Mr. Hull was notified that he would hold the same place on committees as did Mr. Jones.

The February reports of Treasurer Martin and Justice Pixley were received and placed on file.

Chairman Wilder of the committee on streets and ditches presented a plat drawn by City Engineer Reid and reported favorably on the grading of Cascade avenue as established by the survey. This committee also reported favorably on the purchase of a team for the city and recommended that the clerk advertise for proposals.

On the matter of the trees planted by Mr. Wm. Clark the joint committee on streets and ditches and public grounds reported that out of the 600 trees planted only 208 were alive and in good condition and some of them were of inferior size and quality. Under the contract Mr. Clark had drawn $263 60, which according to the price called for 329 live trees, and he should either furnish 121 more trees or refund to the city $93 in money. The report was ordered filed.

Alderman Farrar reported progress in the matter of obtaining the right of way from the Iron Springs company and that the papers were drawn up and ready to be signed.

In the matter of the opening of Walnut street across the Monument the committee was empowered to act.

When it came to the introduction of ordinances Alderman Rastall offered an amendment to section 35 of chapter 19, requiring the Denver & Rio Grande railway company to pay $600 instead of $350 for tank purposes, as heretofore, payable quarterly in advance. Under the rules further action on the amendment was deferred until the next meeting.

Alderman Hemenway, of the fire department committee, said that the fire department ordinance was complete but as it was very lengthy he would move that several copies of the ordinance be printed and action on it deferred until the next meeting.

On the resolution of Captain Wilder the council suspended the rules and adopted the plat and survey of the grade of Cascade avenue as established by City Engineer Reid.

Mr. Wilder also offered a resolution giving Mr. Clark the option of supplying the city with 121 more trees or refunding $93 of the money paid him under contract. The resolution brought up some discussion and it seemed to be the general impression that the trees had not been properly planted. The resolution was adopted.

The following bills were ordered paid:

John Pixley, fees and costs	$ 26 80
Jebu Fields, fees and costs	28 5
B. A. Hart, meals for prisoners	4 00
Crissey & Thomas, lumber	6 56
A. A. McGovney, county treasurer	74 06
M. Frederick, cemetery work	14 30
Streets and ditches	102 00
Peter Downs, hauling chickens, oats, etc	65
George Rollins, hauling chickens, oats, &c	2 25
S V. Banning, hauling fire apparatus	2 00
A Herbst, hauling fire apparatus	50
Geo English, hauling fire apparatus	1 00
A. J Abernathy, hauling fire apparatus	1 00
W Herbst, hauling fire apparatus	2 00
Bacon & Carr, hauling fire apparatus	2 00
G. S. Barnes & Son, hauling fire apparatus	1 50
John Courter, hauling fire apparatus	1 00
C. S McCreery, janitor	30 00
Salary roll for February	561 25
J. W Gathright, witness fees	6 00

The resignation of Elias Johnson, one of the members of the police force, was received and on motion accepted. The council then proceeded to the election of his successor.

Alderman Draper nominated Mr. Ed Frost, after which the nominations were closed. Before a ballot was taken Alderman Hughes thought, inasmuch as Mr. Frost was a candidate for superintendent of water works his nomination in this manner looked like a scheme to get him out of Mr. Jones' way.

Mayor Humphrey, who had suggested that there was a vacancy in the police force, explained that he had no such intention in view, and Mr. Draper said that he nominated Mr. Frost because he was his (Draper's) candidate last spring.

Alderman Strickler moved that the election of a policeman be deferred until later in the evening, which was carried.

On motion of Alderman Wilder the mayor together with the committee on streets and ditches were authorized to advertise for proposals for a team, wagon and harness for the use of the city.

The street commissioner was instructed to repair and place in position the seats in the north and south parks, also to repair the street crossing at the corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, which was in a bad condition.

On the motion of Dr. Strickler the council then proceeded to the election of a street commissioner.

Thomas Jones was placed in nomination by Alderman Rastall and Mr. Ed. Frost by Alderman Hughes, both of which were seconded.

Alderman Strickler stated that he wished to say a few words in relation to the nomination of Mr. Jones. He held that under the statute Mr. Jones could not hold any municipal office, either during the term of alderman or within one year thereafter, from the fact that the salary of water commissioner had been increased while he was alderman.

On the other side it was argued that the salary was so increased during Mr. Jones' first term, which expired last spring.

On motion the council proceeded to a formal ballot for superintendent of the water works, with the following result:

Jones	6
Frost	2

The election of a successor to Mr. Johnson was then brought up and on the motion of Mr. Draper the nominations were closed and the clerk authorized to cast the unanimous vote of the council for Mr. Ed Frost and he was duly declared elected.

The following clerks of election were appointed from the several wards:

First ward—J. S. Joslyn, E. G. Perkins, L. E. Newton.

Second ward—R. R. Crawford, S. R. Allen and W. J. Foster.

Third ward—L. Clement, A. L. Bender, R. B. Taylor.

Fourth ward—O. L. P. Sheffer, M. E. Irving, C. J. Wright.

The court house in the First ward, Whipple & Roby's shop, Second ward, A. M. E. church, Third ward, city hall, Fourth ward, were designated as the places for voting.

Alderman Rastall briefly suggested a plan by which the volume of water in the reservoir could be increased 1,000,000 gallons, almost double the present capacity, by the erection of an additional wall that would not cost to exceed $2,500. He considered it a matter that the council should act upon in the near future.

Council then adjourned.

The Man Root.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 2, 1885.
To the Editor of the Gazette

Two herbaceous plants grow in this vicinity which have very large roots. One is the wild gourd, cucurbita perennis. Its root is spindle-shaped, fleshy, yellow inside, and grows to a diameter of from six inches to three feet. The other plant is Ipomoea leptophylla, one of the morning glories. Its root weighs from ten to one hundred pounds. Unlike the morning glory of the gardens, this plant is not twining but somewhat erect, inclining to spread. The stems are from two to three feet long and bear numerous large purple flowers. If the huge roots can be transplanted to our gardens or lawns, the plant would probably prove to be rather ornamental, as it continues in bloom for a long time. The roots of both of the above named plants appear to be popularly known as "man-root," and doubtless they are often mistaken the one for the other. The roots which Expressman Johnson had about town yesterday are those of the wild morning glory. G. H. STONE.

A. Armentrout went to his ranch east of Pueblo yesterday.

The ground was broken on the Hagerman property yesterday for the foundation.

Mrs. P. Ericson has gone to Chicago on a visit to her mother, and will combine business with pleasure.

The annual statement of the Colorado Springs Hotel Co. was filed in the county clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Dickey and wife arrived on Sunday from Santa Barbara, Mexico, where Mr. Dickey is engaged in mining.

The trees upon either side of the Manitou road between Colorado Springs and Colorado City are being trimmed. They have needed it for some time.

Mr. J. F. Pierce, agent of the Pacific express, with his mother went to Boulder Sunday. Mr. Rouse, of Denver, will act as agent during his absence.

Arrivals at the Crawford House—Rev. M. E. Wilson, Bellaire, Ohio; S. Bush, Cheyenne, Wyo.; L. Graves, Leadville, Co.; W. E. Rouse, Denver; S. S. Roberts, New York.

Messrs. Bacon & Carr have been appointed the agents for the sale of the coal taken from the El Paso coal mines north of Colorado Springs. Considerable of it is now being burned in the city.

Messrs. George R. Buckman and J. L. Marston left on the Thunderbolt yesterday for New Mexico. They contemplate remaining absent about a week or ten days, during which time they will visit Silver City and Deming.

Mrs. Dr. Wiley came home from the New Orleans exposition yesterday on the Thunderbolt. She reports that the exposition is a complete success, but that the weather was very disagreeable and it was very muddy under foot.

Mr. E. Newton yesterday took possession of Walker's billiard room and will hereafter carry on the business. Ed, we predict, will make a popular proprietor, and all the old patrons of the place can expect courteous treatment at his hands.

The burning of some wood in the alley between Kiowa and Pike's Peak, just west of Nevada avenue, caused by the careless depositing of ashes, brought out the fire department Sunday about noon. The fire was extinguished before water was turned on and before any damage was done.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Husted, sends us the following weather record for February 1885: Average daily temperature, 30 4-7; highest temperature 59 on 4th and 6th; lowest temperature —8 on 10th; snowfall on seven different days; clear days, strictly 14; fair days, 13; prevailing wind south, 18 days.

There was a largely attended meeting of the "Stand-up Collar" Hose company, formerly the Jacksons, at the rooms in the city hall last night. Mr. F. M. Doucha, the first assistant foreman of the company, tendered his resignation and Len Jackson was elected to fill the place. Messrs. T. E. Burnham and J. y McGee were chosen hozzemen to fill vacancies. After routine business had been disposed of cigars and paper collars were passed around and the remainder of the evening spent in a very social manner. Fully twenty-five members were present at the meeting.

Mr. J. T. O'Brien comes out with the announcement that he can sell trunks, traveling bags, ladies' street bags, etc., at prices lower than any other in Colorado. He has a well selected stock of the best goods in his line that can be found in the market and those contemplating traveling should see what he has. In his harness and saddle department the ranchman who wants a good harness or the cow boy a saddle for the approaching round-up cannot help but find something that will suit him. Don't pass the store by without giving Mr. O'Brien a call.

The London Drama makes the following very complimentary notice of Miss Minnie Palmer who is to appear at the opera house on Friday night next: "Miss Minnie Palmer is, in truth, the highest, brightest, prettiest, most shapely, lively, and altogether the most bewitching little actress that was ever on the stage. Her songs are delivered in a clear ringing voice, intermingled with a pathos which, at times, is really thrilling. Her dancings is of the most fairy-like order possible—she displaying an ease and elasticity in movement which is almost mechanical—so exceptional are some of her movements. Her delivery of speech, as with her songs, is given with a clear and affectionate tone, but when necessary, she can exhibit firmness and defiance throughout the entire rendering. Her whole soul seems working with her. At the close of the acts, the audience insisted upon her appearing before the curtain several times."

The readers of the GAZETTE will remember that about a year ago Mr. William Stark's hardware store on South Tejon street was broken into by burglars and goods to the amount of about $20[illegible] stolen. Some active work was done by the police officers at the time but no trace of the perpetrators of the crime could be found. On Sunday morning two boys, Horace Benbow and Charley Openetes, who were playing about one of the old warehouses near the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot, found secreted under the floor, tied up in handkerchiefs, a lot of pocket knives and razors, four revolvers and several other articles of value. The property was brought up town by the boys and identified by Mr. Stark as that stolen from his store last winter. It was valued at $ 00, and is in comparatively good condition, having evidently been deposited there recently. Mr. Stark rewarded the boys for their honesty by giving each a good pocket knife and five dollars in cash.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Money easy 1 to 2, closing 1½; prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange quiet 4.84, demand 4.86; governments dull, firm, unchanged; state bonds quiet, steady. At the opening the stock market was dull and heavy, prices for active shares showing in most cases a decline compared with Saturday afternoon's closing quotations of ⅛ to ⅜. After a further decline of small fractions the market rallied and at the same time became more active, but by midday it resumed its dull heavy tone which continued until after 2 p. m. During the last hour previous losses were regained in most cases and closing prices this morning generally show slight advances compared with last week. Transactions 212,000.

3s	101⅛	4s	122⅛
Adams Express	134	American Express	90⅛
C. B. & Q.	12[illegible]	Erie	8⅛
D. & R. G.	8⅛	Preferred	32
Central Pacific	3[illegible]⅜	N. Y. C.	93
Missouri Pacific	91⅛	Union Pacific	47⅛
Northwestern	95⅛	Wells Fargo	108
Preferred	131	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	13⅛	Iron Silver	75
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	59	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	18	Homestake	9⅛
Preferred	42⅛	Sutro	16

A Colony for Colorado.

ABILENE, Kan., March 2.—A large meeting of Kansas colonists now being organized here was held this afternoon. It was addressed by Hon. T. C. Henry of Denver. This colony will settle in the South Platte valley east of Greeley, Colorado. The name of the location is Atwood. The colony is constantly growing in numbers and enthusiasm.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

All-Night Sessions Held in Both Branches of Congress.

The House Killing Time with a Contested Election Case.

Appropriation Bills Progress Slowly Toward Agreement.

XLVIII Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the interior transmitting correspondence called for by Hill's resolution heretofore offered.

Hill moved to print the papers.

Ingalls hoped, as they were voluminous, that they would be referred to the committee on printing to be first examined.

Hill said he had offered a resolution on the 5th of February calling for copies of certain reports of the inspectors of the land office, which reports he had been informed exposed great land frauds in New Mexico, involving the integrity of the register of the land office in Santa Fe and persons in still higher places. The register had recently resigned, partly in consequence of the adoption of the resolution referred to, but it was not till eight months after that the report of special agents was received at the department recommending his dismissal and prosecution. So much time had been allowed him apparently to aid parties who were extensively engaged in uncovering the public domain to close up their transactions. Hill said he was informed at the interior department on the 24th of February that copies of the papers had been made and nothing remained but to write the letter transmitting.

Hill's motion was agreed to.

Hoar submitted his proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $25,000 for the woman's department at the New Orleans exposition, and moved that it may be in order without reference to the committee to present that amendment if the senate bill should come to be considered. Agreed to.

Hoar gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the vote of the senate without debate on the proposed woman's suffrage constitutional amendment.

The fortification bill was laid before the senate and referred.

Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil bill and asked that it be taken up at once.

The bill was then taken up and the reading proceeded with.

Of the 103 printed pages comprising the bill about 50 pages had been disposed of at half past one o'clock. The portion disposed of included the appropriation of $3,950 to reimburse ex-President Hayes for the amount paid for expenses of the commission appointed to go to Louisiana in April 1877. The senate agreed to this item, as to other recommendations of the committee, without division or debate.

Pending the reading of the bill, Allison remarking that the committee on appropriations deemed an evening session desirable, moved that the senate take recess from 6 to 8 o'clock this evening.

When the reading was resumed some debate arose on the committee amendment reducing from $130,000 to $75,000 the amount to be paid by the government for the Fort Brown reservation.

Coke and Maxey advocated the retention of the larger amount, while Allison advocated the smaller.

The senate by a vote of 25 yeas to 24 nays disagreed with the committee amendment, thus retaining the larger amount.

Aldrich offered the following joint resolution, which was read a second time and laid upon the table to be called up hereafter:

Resolved, That the president of the United States is hereby requested to enter into negotiations with states of the Latin Union and such other foreign powers as he shall deem advisable with the purpose of securing such treaties with them as shall bind the nations agreeing thereto to open their respective mints to the free coinage of silver with full legal tender power at such uniform ratio to gold as shall be agreed upon.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed. On reaching the New Orleans exposition item some debate arose. The house provision was "for the purpose of aiding" the exposition, $300,000. The senate committee increased the amount to $400,000 but made it for "loan, etc." Without action upon the item the senate took recess till 8 and upon reassembling immediately went into executive session.

When the doors reopened legislative business was proceeded with.

Allison submitted a conference report announcing agreement on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Allison said every item had been agreed on except that relating to clerks of senators, as to which conferees refused to agree. The report was agreed to.

Plumb submitted a conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. He explained that all differences had been reconciled except three; namely, provisions relating to compensation for the carriage of foreign mails, that relating to the 10 cent special postage stamps, and the provision authorizing the postmaster general to pay rent for third-class postoffices.

The senate insisted on the amendments and a new conference was ordered.

Debate was resumed on the item increasing the appropriation for the New Orleans exposition from $300,000 to $400,000; and at its close the committee's amendment recommending increase was agreed to, yeas 40, nays 16.

The remaining committee amendments were agreed to substantially as they came from the committee.

Dawes from the committee on appropriations reported the fortification bill with an amendment striking out the provision for machine guns. Calendar.

A message from the house announced continued disagreement of that body on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The senate further insisted on its amendments and the chair appointed a new committee of conference. The senate retained the house provision of $35,000 for a penitentiary in Montana.

Dawes submitted a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. Agreed to. The report discloses continued disagreement but owing to the lateness of the hour, 2.35 a. m. Tuesday, did not ask for further conference.

Recess until 9 a. m.

HOUSE.

Randall, from the committee on appropriations reported back the naval appropriation bill with senate amendments recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others.

The amendments were considered in the house in committee of the whole.

When all the amendments had been disposed of Mills moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution that the committee appointed to arrange inaugural ceremonies having declined to give to representatives in congress their proper place we will decline to take part in any of said ceremonies at the capitol. This resolution, said Mills, reflected the sentiment of a large number of members.

Hammond demanded a second and the motion was seconded 128 to 8.

Hammond felt that the house was about to come under pass on a very unseemly thing. On the fourth of March a president of the United States was to be inaugurated. It was usual that the house should be with the senate and other public officials to witness that great scene.

Young earnestly protested against the house inflicting this discourtesy on a president of the United States.

Reagan supported the resolution. He said the house should not submit to the senate taking control and ignoring the representatives of the people. Preference had been given to diplomats, judges, military officers, and heads of bureaus over the representatives. The congress of the United States was authorized to make arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies and a single body was not authorized to dictate and arrange. The senate committee has not done otherwise than offer an intentional and deliberate discourtesy, and representatives would have to answer to their constituents for this discourtesy.

Kelley stated that he had been present at six inaugurations. The programme on this occasion was no departure from precedents.

Hammond said he had no intention of allowing a republican senate to keep him away from seeing Grover Cleveland inaugurated. It was the first time he had had a chance to see a democrat inaugurated and he intended to see. Applause.

Mills spoke in support of his resolution and inveighed against the action of the senate as being a deliberate slight upon the house. He also wanted to see the inauguration but—as a representative of the people—was not going in at the tail end with the bootblacks. House owed it to its dignity, to the respect of the people it represented, that it should not accept the inferior station to which the senate assigned it.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was lost; yeas 55, nays 186.

Hutchins, Randall and Long were appointed conferees on the naval appropriation bill.

Bennett called up the Iowa contested election case of Frederick vs. Wilson.

Valentine raised the question of consideration.

Republicans refrained from voting and the house was left without a quorum, but on roll call democrats mustered a quorum and the house determined, yeas 172, nays 2, to consider the election case.

Pending the vote Adams of New York gave notice that at the conclusion of the election case he would move to suspend the rules and pass the bankruptcy bill, and upon the announcement of the vote immediately made a motion to adjourn, but the speaker had previously recognized Bennett to debate the contested election case and did not recognize the motion.

Valentine however called the attention of the speaker to the fact that the resolution of the committee had not been read and demanded that it be read.

The speaker recognized the force of the objection and directed the clerk to read the resolution. This having been done, the speaker was besieged with motions to adjourn and recognized Adams to make that motion. The motion was lost; yeas 11, nays 195.

Motions to take recess to 8 and 9 and 10 o'clock respectively were offered.

At the suggestion of Randall, who stated that the house would be compelled to sit late to-night, perhaps until to-morrow morning, the first named motion was agreed to and the house took recess until 8 p. m.

Immediately on reassembling the contest over the contested case of Frederick vs. Wilson of Iowa was resumed and the large audience in the galleries was treated to a number of dilatory motions to take recess until 8, 9 and 10 o'clock and until to-morrow morning.

Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the house without a quorum, and after two or three ineffectual roll calls a call of the house was ordered.

Proceedings under the call were dispensed with in order to permit Holman to submit the conference report of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The report announced agreement on all points of difference except on senate amendments allowing a clerk to each senator who is not chairman of a committee. Further disagreement was insisted upon and further conference ordered.

The house then resumed consideration of filibustering motions.

The house is still filibustering over the election cases. A recess of thirty minutes has just been ordered.

During recess the few members present proceeded to enjoy themselves, which they did by lolling lazily back in their seats, cigar in mouth and feet on desk, and giving vent to their poetical sentiments by bursting forth in song.

At 3.55 the house adjourned until 9 a. m.

Hendricks' Arrival.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The vice president-elect arrived in Washington this afternoon on the special car "Maryland" of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The train to which the car was attached, the second section of the regular day express, was two hours and fifteen minutes late. A large crowd assembled at the depot before the hour at which the train was due, and patiently awaited its coming, receiving constant accessions as the time passed until, when the train arrived, the assemblage numbered several hundred persons. The throng filled the depot waiting room and crowded about on the sidewalk in front of the depot, and members of the citizens' reception committee and the Indiana democratic association, with a few newspaper reporters, awaited the arrival of the train on the platform in the interior of the depot. All democratic members of congress from Indiana, except Senator Voorhees, who was detained at the senate, and Judge Holman, who could not leave the house, were present as members of the Indiana democratic association. Representatives-elect Bynum, Ford and Howard of Indiana and Colonel Bannister of that state, and Messrs. Miles and Morgan of this city as representative of the Indiana democratic association and the citizens' committee respectively, went up as far as Harper's Ferry to meet Mr. Hendricks and escort him to the city. It had been arranged by the Indiana association to meet Mr. Hendricks at the depot and give him a cordial reception without speechmaking or any formality; and the inaugural committee sent a reception committee to meet him and escort him to his hotel. Unfortunately, however, there was no concert of action between the two bodies, and when the train drew up in the depot and Mr. Hendricks alighted from it, he was seized hold of by Messrs. Miles and Baggett of the citizens' committee and hurried through the crowd on the platform toward his carriage without being allowed to stop a moment to shake hands with his Indiana friends. A few of the latter however pushed their way through the crowd and shook hands with the vice president-elect. One enthusiastic individual almost knocked Mr. Hendricks over in his eagerness to be recognized and to shake his hand. As the vice president-elect was recognized many spectators on the platform removed their hats and applauded him. As he passed on toward the carriage down the length of the platform and through the waiting room to the street the applause grew until as he reached the pavement it broke into enthusiastic cheering to which Mr. Hendricks responded by raising his hat and bowing. The committee escorted him to a carriage but here the crowd surged about the vehicle and prevented it being driven off, while a score or more shook hands with Mr. Hendricks. As the driver finally whipped up his horses and drove off to the hotel the crowd cheered enthusiastically. The vice president-elect was accompanied by several gentlemen from Indiana and ladies of his family.

Off for Washington.

ALBANY, March 2.—At 6.25 four carriages were drawn to the Church Street siding of the West Shore railroad depot, half a mile below the regular passenger station. In the first carriage were Mr. Cleveland, his two sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Cleveland, and his nieces, Miss Hastings; in the second Rev. W. Cleveland, brother of the president-elect, wife and child, in the third, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, in the fourth, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont and two children. The party waited 15 minutes before the special train was ready. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car and two sleepers. It left sharp at 6.45. The only persons present were Dr Ward, Col. T. T. Chamberlain, Harry Teneyck, one policeman and several small boys. Mr. Cleveland was in excellent spirits. Mr. Manning looked cheerful and Mr. Lamont was bright and busy getting things in order on the train and looking after the pile of baggage. The train slipped off quietly without toot or bell and will stop only for water between here and Washington, where it is expected to arrive at 6 a. m.

Cleveland's Body Guard.

ALBANY, March 2.—Two men who appeared to be acting suspiciously in the neighborhood of the Tower mansion, where Cleveland lives, were arrested this morning at eleven o'clock by Detectives Dwyer and Morris by order of the chief of police and taken to the police station. Here they were identified by Colonel Dwight Lawrence as two detectives named Thomas Craig and Theodore Waldron, employed by a private agency at 104 Broadway, New York. They refused to tell their business to the chief of police and referred to Inspector Byrnes to say what it was. They were taken before a magistrate and committed for further hearing. The latest supposition is that they are detectives employed by friends of Cleveland, without his knowledge or the knowledge of the authorities to protect him from threats of violence that have been made during the last two weeks.

It transpires that both detectives have been here twenty-four days hunting up defaulters, and were at work on a track in the neighborhood of Cleveland's house.

Rushing to Washington.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—The rush to Washington through this city to-day was unprecedented. At the Union station the throng was so great that incoming passengers from the west were unable to get from the car to the restaurant, while sleeping car accommodations were at a premium. The daily express carrying the national guard left in five sections and extra trains are leaving nearly every hour over both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads.

Hendricks Visits the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Vice President-elect Hendricks was on the floor of the senate to-day and the senators without regard to political affiliation took the opportunity to pay their respects. After leaving the senate he went to the hall of the house and a number of members greeted him. Afterwards he went to the lobby in the rear of the hall where he had an informal reception.

Court Martial Ordered.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A general court martial was ordered to-day for the trial of Medical Director Philip S Wales on charges preferred against him by Chandler of neglect of duty in the administration of the office of surgeon general of the navy and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery formerly held by him, by which neglect it is alleged the voucher frauds in that bureau were made possible.

Teller's Explanation.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Teller says there has been no unnecessary delay in the presentation of papers called for by Senator Hill's resolution and that this is one of the many ways the senator has of venting his spite at the head of the interior department.

General Grant's Health.

NEW YORK, February 25.—In regard to General Grant's health, Colonel Frederick Grant said to a Post reporter this afternoon: "My father is a very sick man. There is no use in longer denying the fact. We have made every effort to keep the true facts from the public because we knew that as soon as it should become known that he was dangerously ill, there would be hundreds of letters coming in with every mail, and this would annoy him and make his cure less hopeful. He has had little rest for the past few nights. He was up and about his room for a little while yesterday, and we hope to get him up again to-day, but he is suffering constant pain in the ear and head. For any facts concerning the nature of the disease, apply to his doctors, who are attending him. They are Fordyce Barker, Dr. J. H. Douglass and H. B Sands, of this city, and T. M. Marker, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Douglass said "I am in nowise responsible for the rose colored report that appeared in a medical journal last week. Two days before the report was published I had a conversation with Dr. Sands at General Grant's house. As a result of the consultation we both decided that the cancerous growth at the root of the tongue was hardening and steadily growing worse. Microscopical examination by an expert proved beyond doubt that it was a case of malignant epithelial growth. General Grant is a very sick man. I think there is little or no hope that he will recover. He is breaking down, but has displayed much courage. During the winter he has done as much as six or eight hours' work a day, but has had little sleep for the past eight days. We have tried to keep the knowledge of his true condition from the general because he had so many other troubles to bear. I have all along maintained that his trouble is from cancerous growth at the root of the tongue, caused undoubtedly by excessive smoking. Every time he speaks or breathes or eats this is disturbed. It is difficult to treat it for that reason. There have been times when the growth has been temporarily checked, but it was never arrested and is steadily increasing. There has been considerable loss of the tissue of the soft palate. He takes nourishment every day in liquid form. He cannot eat solid food because he has lost all his teeth. They were extracted in the hope of easing the pain in his face. This pain, although it resembles neuralgia, is not that pure and simple, but is a reflection of the pain caused by the cancer in the throat. He has been suffering from severe pain in the right ear and on the top of the head. To ease him, his head is kept wrapped in hot flannels. I cannot say how near the end is. He may live for months yet, as men suffering from this disease have done, but I do not think there is any hope of his recovery."

INAUGURATION DAY

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand People at the Capital.

Witness the Transfer of the Management of the Government.

Full Text of President Cleveland's Inaugural Address.

Street Parade, Ball and Fireworks Among its Features.

Congress Completes its Labors and Adjourns Sine Die.

Grant's Retirement Bill the Last Measure Enacted.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington to-day entertains a hundred thousand strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument, and they have been coming all day and night ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs and companies and regiments. Hotels were filled a week ago and private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Nevertheless not a few of the later comers who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exultant hopes tramped the avenues last night for necessity and breakfasted this morning with coffee and sandwich vendors on the markets and street corners.

The morning opened hazily but with excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before 9 o'clock. The throngs were abroad early, walking and riding from point to point to see what they could of the public buildings, parks, statues and monument before the great event of the day began. Fifing and drumming and marching of clubs and troops were the enlivening elements of the early forenoon while morning serenades tendered to popular political favorites served to amuse and interest the participants and crowds.

THE DECORATIONS.

Whatever it is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to bedeck a town for an occasion Washington has undertaken and performed. The harvest of decorators and carpenters began ten days ago and the noise of their sawing and pounding and the click of their hammers has been heard day and night ever since down to the moment of the starting of the procession. At first ugly erections of rough lumber broke out all along the proposed line of the march, from the White House to the capitol, covering the doors and windows of stores and dwellings and filling up the little parks and openings, and upon these were tacked advertisements of seats to rent. Later flags, banners, streamers and tasteful devices in showy colors concealed the rough wood work and then building fronts began to blossom out. The completed work is very beautiful and the stateliest of American avenues has been transferred into a moving mass of gay colors, which fittingly testifies the heartiness of this city's welcome to the new administration.

The building at the corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by the pension bureau, was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city and the decorations were at once pleasing and unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended between flagstaffs on the roof. Just below on either side of the building an immense golden eagle clutched long lines of red, white and blue bunting, which were artificially woven into a vast network covering the entire building.

A great floral ladder reaching to the roof of a business house on Pennsylvania avenue bore upon its rungs the words, "Sheriff, Mayor, Governor, President."

A government buildings on the line of march were gay with bunting and decorations.

FORMING IN LINE.

Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession the music of hundreds of bands heading organizations seeking for their posts blended in one confused roar. Everywhere the shrill note of the fifer and of the kettle drum was heard. By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted their homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was something unprecedented, even in this city, accustomed to receive the outpouring of nations. One large crowd congregated around the White House, and another equally large around the entrances to the Arlington hotel, at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the president and the president-elect as they took the places assigned to them in the line. Both gentlemen rigidly denied themselves to visitors during the morning.

The members of the general inaugural committee met at the Arlington hotel before 10 o'clock, and placed their services at the disposal of the president-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about nine o'clock. No one was admitted to the house to disturb his privacy except Senators Sherman, Ransom and Hawley of the senate committee of arrangements. They had a short interview with the president. Soon after Senator Hawley left and proceeded to Willard's hotel where he was joined by Vice President-elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The vice president was heartily cheered all along the short

RIDE TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

… was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage containing Senators Sherman and Ransom started to the Arlington for the president-elect. This carriage was drawn by four sparkling bays from the president's stables. The seats were covered with soft heavy black and white buffalo robes. The senatorial committee were ushered into the presence of the president-elect immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage, and were rapidly driven to the White House where they joined President Arthur. Vice President Hendricks and Senator Hawley and Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico and escorted the president-elect into the presence of the president.

The president-elect was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment.

THE PROCESSION.

While the party were at the White House the chief marshal of the procession and his aids rode into the grounds and notified the president-elect that the procession was ready to start. It was at the hour set, 10.30 o'clock, that the presidential party entered their carriages and took the positions assigned them in line. The party entered and took their carriages as follows: President Arthur's carriage—President Arthur with President-elect Cleveland on his left, Senator Sherman facing President Arthur and Senator Ransom on his right facing the president-elect. The second carriage contained the vice president-elect with Senator Hawley on his left. As the carriages drew out of the gates and entered the line the occupants were greeted with

THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM,

men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The president-elect and vice president-elect came in for the principal share of enthusiasm and each of them raised his hat and bowed right and left to the crowd which lined both sides. The division of the procession escorting the president-elect then began to march to the capitol.

SCENES ON THE ROUTE.

The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffle description. A great surging mass packed the sidewalks. Above, the stately buildings were covered with clouds of gorgeous colors arranged in patriotic devices. The soft spring like breeze lazily stirred the numberless flags and streamers. Aids in brilliant uniforms flashed hither and thither, lending animation to the scene. The police regulations were perfect and the broad avenue with its hard smooth surface was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant.

The United States regular troops came first, this departing somewhat from the order of the programme, with the probable object of insuring a clear marching space. The United States marine corps with its magnificent band came next, followed by artillery battalions. This section of the procession proceeded as far as the south front of the treasury department and then halted and came to parade rest in order to afford opportunity for the presidential party to fall in line. When the march was resumed the president-elect's carriage was preceded by General Slocum, the chief marshal, and his staff and a troop of United States cavalry. Surrounding the carriage were a dozen mounted policemen. The party received an

OVATION ALL ALONG THE LINE

of march. Men cheered, women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the immense throng. President-elect Cleveland kept his silk hat in his hand and bowed to the right and left as the carriage rolled slowly along. The same reception was accorded the vice president-elect, whose carriage followed. Next came the national democratic committee and inaugural committee in carriages, followed by the district militia headed by the Washington light artillery. A number of colored military formed part of the first division and presented a highly creditable appearance. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic closed the escorting division.

SCENES ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

Before 9 o'clock full three thousand people had congregated on the broad plaza to the east of the capitol and on the terrace to the west. The approaches to the building both for carriages and pedestrians were blocked with strangers going to and from the great structure. On the streets north of the building military companies and societies were forming and preparing to march to the center of the city. Hundreds of people who had passed the night in Baltimore and who had arrived on early morning trains lined the thoroughfares. A few of the early birds had reserved choice positions at six o'clock and had them with chairs which they had brought from their own homes. The western terrace was crowded with spectators. Looking up on Pennsylvania avenue, along which the procession was to move, that thoroughfare was filled almost from curb to curb with moving humanity.

By 10 o'clock the procession began to form on the streets and avenues east of the capitol. On all sides were to be heard strains of national anthems. The Tammany society from New York was one of the first organizations on the grounds. As the Tammany sachem attired in the aboriginal costume entered the plaza he was accorded an "ugh, ugh" and other characteristic expressions. Civic and military organizations preceded by a single drummer boy or a band of 100 pieces, as the case might be, followed and took the positions assigned them. The sun shone brilliantly on the uniforms of the troops and their bayonets gleamed in the sunshine like a sea of burnished steel.

At 11 o'clock the crowd had increased to 6,000 or 7,000 and crowded the plaza. General Hancock and Lieutenant General Sheridan arrived, and as they ascended the steps to the east front of the senate wing a deafening cheer arose from the crowd. Twenty minutes later the president's carriage, with the four horses fairly prancing, entered the west end of the plaza. Prior to its arrival the people stood en masse over the east front. Policemen on horses rode among them and with shouts and clubs cleared a passage way. The carriage began to move through the passage way preceded by military.

The people cheered first faintly, but as the vehicle proceeded the hurrahs increased, hats were lifted and thrown into the air, handkerchiefs waved above heads by both ladies and gentlemen; tiny flags held by patriotic children and their elders were waved. Bands seemed to play with greater vigor and drums were beaten with greater vehemence. The fife's shrill sound was piercing and the bugle's blast louder and louder. The carriage was driven in front of the east steps and around to the passage way beneath them. It had been expected that the distinguished occupants would ascend the steps and enter the building on the main floor. When, however, it was discovered that they would enter through the basement passageway there was a rush in that direction, but in a moment the president and president-elect, the senators who had accompanied them in the carriage and the vice president-elect and his companions were within the building and the doors were closed.

Mr. Cleveland on the arm of Senator Sherman went to the private entrance of the senate chamber and proceeded immediately to the vice president's room. President Arthur went to the president's room where his cabinet were assembled, and where he engaged in signing measures which congress was rushing through the legislative halls.

Mr. Hendricks, on the arm of Senator Hawley, entered the apartment where Mr. Cleveland had previously gone.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Before 11 o'clock the doors of the president's gallery were opened and people who were entitled to admission escorted in. Among them were Miss Cleveland and Mrs Hoyt, sisters of the president-elect, Rev. W. A. Cleveland, wife and their two sons, Mr. Hastings, nephew of the president-elect, Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yeamans and Miss Annie Yeamans, nieces of the president-elect, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon of Toledo and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont.

A quorum of senators having arrived, the business of the senate was proceeded with, frequently interrupted. While awaiting the action of conferees on appropriation bills, ex-Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, Surgeon General Murray, Mr. Bissell, law partner of President Cleveland, and Commissioners Eaton, Thoman and Gregory, of the civil service commission, arrived in their turn.

The only events of the early proceedings which were not on the programme were outbreaks of applause which greeted the announcement of the Grant retirement bill and the president's message nominating General Grant to the newly created vacancy. The applause, which was loud and prolonged, was not suppressed by Edmunds. The arrival of the diplomatic corps, fifty strong, clad in their uniforms, occurred just before the entry of members of the supreme court arrayed in their ample black gowns and preceded by their marshal. The annual act of turning back the hands of the senate clock was performed by the veteran doorkeeper, Captain Isaac Bassett. The supreme court justices were placed upon the right front of the chair. President Arthur was now announced, and his coming was greeted with warm clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage. A moment later and the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement of the president-elect of the United States, Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland had already entered the hall with his escort and halted within sight of the assemblage, where his arrival was being announced. Applause, clapping of hands at first, then cheers, loud and prolonged, welcomed him. Then a stalwart voice in the gallery arose above them demanding, "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland." This was not held by the assemblage to be in good taste, and Edmunds' proclamation that order must be preserved or the galleries will be cleared was a superfluity. The vice president-elect was now escorted into the chamber, and without delay but with solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion the oath was administered to him by the president pro tem.

Edmunds now turned to the front and said: Senators, we now close another epoch in the course of the republic under the constitution. This brief period of our national existence has by the co-ordinate forces of the national and states system brought the experience of free social and political government to an established and secure triumph. I think I may safely say for us that we believe the long years to come in the future of the republic will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order and security of all the people of our country. But perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that in view of our recent experiences it may be doubted whether congress can congratulate itself on being the best example of a legislative body, conducting its business with that deliberate and timely diligence which is the inseparable hand maid of wisdom and justice, as well in the making as in the administration of the laws. It is, I think, an evil of large and growing proportions that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for proper examination and discussion in detail, are brought to our consideration so late that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently; and which we are tempted, over-tempted, I fear, to enact into laws in the hope that fortune, rather than time, study and reflection will take care that the republic shall suffer no detriment. The chair has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted concerning the administration of its duties, and he begs to express sincerely his gratitude for it. If in the course of the execution of his duties he has, as he sometimes may have done, wounded the feelings of any senator or officer of the senate he can truly say he has not intentionally given any offense to any one; and in closing this session of the senate he assures every senator, whether retiring or continuing in public duty, that he wishes him every friendly good wish and hopes he may long enjoy all the happiness that can be realized by a citizen or senator. He now declares the senate adjourned without day.

THE NEW SENATE.

Hendricks now took the gavel and called the senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, following which the vice president made a brief address. The new senators were sworn in and after reading the message of the president convening the senate the procession was formed and filed its way to the platform in the central portion of the capitol. It was in the following order: Marshal of the District of Columbia and marshal of the supreme court, ex-presidents and ex-vice presidents, supreme court, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, committee of arrangements, president and president-elect, vice president and secretary of the senate, members of the senate, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, retired generals of the army, the admiral of the navy and officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of congress, members of the house of representatives and members-elect, governors and ex-governors of states, officers of the senate and officers of the house of representatives, & other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the senate chamber followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

The Event of the Day.

The stand on which the president was to deliver the inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the senate and house and directly in front of the middle entrance to the capitol. It is about one hundred feet square, the largest ever before erected for inauguration, and covered by 2,000 chairs. Those were occupied by senators, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the supreme court, members of the house of representatives and press representatives. Before the president left the senate chamber the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity for nearly 500 feet in front of the stand, and more than 1,000 feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawns were filled and the roofs of surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In the approaching avenues and streets military companies and civic organizations were massed in columns, forming brilliant vistas as far as the eye could reach. On elevated stands enterprising photographers had placed their instruments to perpetuate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand and the sea of faces and hats that moved continually like the waves of the ocean. This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was "simply immense; the greatest crowd I ever saw." Senator Hawley as he looked at it said he thought it numbered 150,000 people. While waiting the arrival of the president-elect some one would occasionally venture to the front of the platform. His presence was the signal for repeated cheers.

Precisely at 12.50 the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main east door of the capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the president-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. When the persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform President-elect Cleveland began his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, tightly buttoned, standing collar and black tie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted small prepared notes. His voice was clear and resonant and he slowly enunciated his words, and occasionally turned about at the pauses as if to note the effect of his remarks. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens:

In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self government. They have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of this land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology and in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when partisanship should be merged into the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still a government of all the people, and it should be none the less the object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of party defeat and the exultation of party triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and by conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust and determine with manly confidence in one another to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this conspicuous occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of his Country our constitution was commended for adoption as the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unrestrained construction of the constitution, a careful observation of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours. The government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours. The suffrage which executes the will of free men is yours. The laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule from the town meeting to the state capitols and the national capitol is yours. Your every voter, as surely as every chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy, municipal, state and federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in our republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in a public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of citizens and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example and encourage consistently with the dignity of their official functions that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens creates integrity and promotes thrift and integrity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power; it is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests; it is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here; it is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson, peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established on such a sound and sensible basis as shall become the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady; and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and working men employed.

Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of the future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be suppressed.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service and from the corrupting influence of those who promote vicious methods, of those who expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to the rights due to the relation and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population, may well receive the attention of the patriotic; and the endeavors of all who make and execute the federal laws. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application and intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and above all a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God who presides over the destiny of nations and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

When he first began the crowd applauded whenever he stopped to take breath, but after a while contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and continued applause, but his allusion to civil service reform met with faint response. The address was very brief, and at precisely two minutes after one o'clock it concluded with an invocation of the blessing of Providence; and turning to the chief justice and bowing to him he said, "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law." As the chief justice arose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again and again.

TAKING THE OATH.

The president-elect stood facing the chief justice with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKinney of the supreme court stood just to the side of Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the president-elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morocco-covered, gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee had it in readiness for the ceremony.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

The crowd preserved perfect quiet while the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was in process, but when it was concluded and President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the chief justice, who was first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long. Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the president and then followed Chief Clerk McKinney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining judges of the supreme court, to Lieutenant General Sheridan and to General Hancock. The other persons on the platform then pressed forward and many shook his hand. As he re-entered the capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance where he first came into the building and entered a carriage to be driven in procession to the White House.

The Great Parade.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the capitol the procession escorted the presidential party back to the White House. The two carriages which contained President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, Vice President Hendricks and the senate committee of arrangements took position in the first division and the line started. Great enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased so that it was impossible to pass through it. Many people were forced out into the roadway and the police had all they could do to keep the avenue open for the procession. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street a halt was made and the carriage containing the president and ex-president left the line and proceeded by the way of Executive avenue to the White House which the party entered by the rear door. The vice president's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street nearly to New York avenue before leaving the line.

REVIEWING THE PARADE.

Mr. Hendricks, however, soon joined the president at the White House, and when everything was in readiness the party proceeded to a reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue directly in front of the mansion and the order was given to move. The reviewing stand had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting and presented a beautiful appearance. The president and ex-president were placed on a projection of the platform which was covered with flags so as to make a handsome canopy and at the same time so arranged as to afford a clear unobstructed view of the procession. Arm chairs were placed on it for their use, but the president remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left, Vice President Hendricks and members of his household occupied seats to the right and just back of the president, while the families and friends of the president and ex-president sat in the front row on the right. Among those who occupied seats on the presidential stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, Postmaster General Hatton, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major General Hancock, Daniel Manning of New York, Vilas of Wisconsin, Mr. Endicott of Massachusetts, Senators Bayard and Garland, Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper of New York and a large number of other prominent persons including many army and navy officers and members of the diplomatic corps. There were a great many ladies on the stand, and their rich costumes added brilliancy to the scene.

It is estimated there were on the stand about a thousand persons. It was ten minutes past 2 p. m. when the president, escorted by Berret of the inaugural committee, took his place at the front of the stand and the head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth street to pass in review. The president's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred yards both ways. The president quietly bowed his acknowledgements.

A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the grand stand by efforts of the police to clear the street for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished but with great difficulty. Mounted police rode in the dense throng of people, driving them back with their batons. The review from the presidential stand was a grand sight and it was the generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant was ever witnessed in this country. All organizations gave a marching salute as they passed the grand stand, and the president recognized the compliment by raising his hat.

The first division, composed of regular troops and local military organizations, presented a fine appearance as they passed the stand. The president saluted the chief marshal and his aides and each of the companies, which marched in particularly good form.

The second division was composed entirely of brigades of the Pennsylvania national guard. There were about 500 men in this division and their good marching and fine military bearing were praised on all sides. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania rode at the head of the division by the side of ex-Governor Hartranft. They were recognized as they neared the reviewing stand and loudly cheered. The president and Governor Pattison exchanged salutes. The president also raised his hat as a token of respect to the battle-torn flags of the 13th and 18th and several other regiments of this division.

General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the third division, received an ovation from the crowd in and around the president's stand. He bowed to the president and the latter raised his hat in return. The president paid the same compliment to the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, Rochambeau Grenadiers, and Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis.

A gap between the third and fourth divisions gave the surging mass of humanity around the president's stand an opportunity to close in again and obstruct the line of march. The police not being able to keep the street clear a detachment of regular troops was sent to their assistance. The united efforts of soldiers and police only sufficed to make a narrow passageway through the dense throng, and the various organizations which followed passed in review under this disadvantage.

A large number of colored troops were included in the third division, and their soldierly bearing and good marching elicited much praise from the spectators. The New York 69th regiment was in this division, about 600 strong, and its fine band and excellent marching fully met the expectation which had been raised as to the appearance of this regiment. The Grenadiers Rochambeau, of New York, were also well received. The Busch zouaves of St. Louis wore the most elegant uniform of its kind in the procession. Company C, 16th Ohio national guards, in a showy uniform of gray, closed this division of the procession.

The fourth and last division was composed entirely of civil organizations and was commanded by Major Thomas Kuhn…, and the Jackson Democratic association of the District of Columbia, carrying rough hickory clubs, acted as escort to the New York organizations. After them came the Sixth Indian braves in war paint and feathers bearing Tammany's unique banner. The Tammany men, who numbered about 1,000, carried silver-headed sticks in their shoulder and marched nine abreast. They were followed by Tammany Knickerbockers in their quaint ancient costume, carrying long gold-headed staves with which they beat marching time on the pavement. Irving hall was represented by about 1,000 gentlemen all wearing silk hats and spring overcoats and

(Continued on second page.)

GEN. GRANT'S HEALTH.

The General's Health and Spirits Much Improved.

His Trouble Technically Described by the Medical Journal.

Cleveland's Reasons for Wishing Silver Coinage Stopped.

Grant Improving

NEW YORK, March 5.—Dr. Douglas said last night: "General Grant has had a rather better day for him. He has eaten heartily, been out riding and seems considerably improved. The condition of his throat is no better however and the progress of the disease has not been checked." Grant's condition is much improved to-day. He passed a good night.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Medical Record, heretofore quoted in these dispatches in connection with accounts of the condition of General Grant, will on Saturday contain the following article. "In view of recent developments in General Grant's case the Record's bulletin two weeks ago so largely quoted by the press of the country, requires some explanation. It is fair to state that the facts at the time presented by the Record were founded on the best authority, that of Dr. Fordyce Barker, attending physician of General Grant. This explanation is manifest in the following note.

24 EAST 35TH STREET.

DEAR DR. SHRADY—The statement which I made you was literally true at the time I made it, and I am certain that Dr. Douglas would then have made precisely the same. I saw Mr. Douglas last evening and he then said what I had told you was exactly what he should have said at the time. But the Monday after I saw you the action of congress had a most depressing effect on General Grant. His vital powers suddenly broke down and the local malady speedily assumed a new aspect. Newspaper accounts have been greatly exaggerated and we have never anticipated any such speedy termination as they have indicated. I do not believe Dr. Douglas ever used the word "cancer" in connection with the case. We have always spoken of it as epithelioma of malignant type. Probably it was greatly improved for the time by the local treatment of Dr. Douglas, and the local condition was manifestly improving until the moral shock broke his general system. Ever faithfully,

Signed FORDYCE BARKER

Wednesday noon, March 4th, 1885.

It is a matter of deep regret that the grave suspicions of the serious nature of General Grant's disease are confirmed by diagnosis of epithelioma of the tongue and fauces. This disease we name, which is now perhaps heard of by the general public for the first time, assumes importance as to study which it could never otherwise obtain. Consequently the daily papers are educating the people with regard to it, so the terms epithelioma, malignant and infiltration will be as well understood as in former times were those of suppuration, pus, tracts and bullet cysts. As might be anticipated under the circumstances published reports are exaggerated. The disease is by no means as extensive as generally believed. In fact the ulcerations, small in extent, are limited to the right pillars of the fauces, the anterior one being perforated at its base, and the adjoining right side of the root of the tongue is indurated to a slight extent, as is also the neighboring gland under the angle of the jaw on the right side of the neck. The roof of the mouth along the line of the hard palate and to the right of the medium line contains three small warty like excrescences which show a tendency toward cell proliferation. The epiglottis is free from any abnormality, as are all other parts of the throat, although induration of the tongue has existed more or less since fall, when the patient was first seen by Dr. Douglass. The ulcerations have appeared quite recently. It was during their progress that the general suffered from pain in the right ear, which has been entirely relieved by local application of a four per cent. solution of cocaine. Under the same treatment all pain in deglutition is now entirely controlled and the patient kept in a very comfortable state. The pulse, which is normally 60 per minute, occasionally reaches 80 beats. The appetite is fair, which is saying everything in its favor, as the general is not a hearty eater. His bodily condition is, however, much below par and is more to be considered at present than the local disease. The treatment of the case has been judiciously conservative from the start. The third extract of cocaine is administered internally and iodoform is dusted upon the ulcerations. Contrary to the general impression the tongue itself is not ulcerated nor has it been, as far as we can learn, at any time during the progress of the disease. The troublesome tooth said to have been extracted for the relief of lingual ulceration was on the opposite or sound side of the mouth and was removed to relieve persistent ache of the left ear.

Cleveland on Silver

ALBANY, February 27.—Following is the reply addressed by President-elect Cleveland to the silver coinage advocates in congress.

GENTLEMEN—The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites and indeed obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which under operation of the act of congress of February 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar prescribed as the "unit of value" in section 84 of the act of February 28th, '78, and which with silver certificates representing such coin are receivable for all public dues. Being thus receivable while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of $28,000,000 a year, it has followed of necessity that the flow of gold into the treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the federal treasury now available for the payment of gold obligations of United States notes called "greenbacks," if not already encroached upon is perilously near such encroachment. These facts which they do not admit of a difference of opinion call for argument. They have been forwarded to us in the official reports of every secretary of the treasury from 1878 to now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present secretary to the speaker of the present house of representatives. They appear in official documents of this congress and in the records of the New York clearing house, of which the treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of receipts and payments of the federal government and the country pass. These being facts, our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope you concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow-citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals parting company, to prevent increasing displacement of gold by increasing coinage of silver, to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States, in the daily business of the people, to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate were now to follow on so long a period of commercial depression it would involve the people of every city and every state in the union in prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity so ardently desired and apparently so near would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding place and unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. Saddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store and on every railroad and farm the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely the most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere regret, your fellow citizen. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Albany, N. Y., February 24, 1885.

Colorado Legislature

SENATE.

DENVER, March 5.—In the senate this morning Senator Galloway rose to a question of privilege. He had the clerk read the item in yesterday's Times concerning a disagreement between himself and Frank Taylor, which, it was stated, led to the opposition to Taylor's confirmation as inspector general. He said the statement was an unqualified falsehood. The newspaper men, he said, hang around the lobby like wolves and prostitute their talents by abusing the members. The newspapers hire snide reporters because they are cheap.

Senator Carpenter presented a Lake City petition in favor of his civil rights bill.

Senator Stevenson, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported back S. B. No. 257, that it was unconstitutional.

Senator Carpenter, from the committee on elections, reported S. B. 97, that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 24, that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Senator Galloway's resolution for a congratulatory telegram to President Cleveland, offered yesterday, came up and provoked some discussion.

Senator Stevenson had the clerk read Cleveland's letter to Congressman Warner about silver, and also the News' comment on the "lamentable ignorance" of Mr. Cleveland on the silver question.

Senator Galloway withdrew his resolution.

The senate went into committee of the whole on S. B. 202, concerning irrigation.

Pending the debate on this bill the senate rose and the senate took recess until 2 p. m.

HOUSE.

In the house this morning senate bills 155, 15, 91 and 13 were read the first time.

Several bills were read a second time and referred, when the house then went into committee of the whole.

H. B. 151, by Mr. Hinman, was taken up. The bill provided that, where a voting precinct is twenty-five miles from the county seat, the court cannot order it brought in the same night. The reason given for the bill was the great cost of the sheriff carrying it. The bill was amended so as to include all counties except those of the first class and was then approved.

The house then went into committee on the railroad bill, and Mr. Pence took the floor. He made a very lengthy speech at the conclusion of which the house took recess until 2 p. m.

The house met at 2 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Bergh the house went into committee of the whole on the special order. Mr. Campbell was called to the chair. He announced that discussion of H. B. 217 was in order.

Mr. Rollins, author of the bill, proceeded to deliver the closing argument in favor of the bill. He said that on account of the stress laid on the question of the constitutionality of the bill he would devote the greater part of his argument to this phase of the subject. In answer to a question asked by Mr. Quillan as to whether article ... of the constitution, which gives district courts original jurisdiction in cases against railroads or for their regulation, he said the constitution does not give the legislature the right to invest any judicial power not vested in the regular courts of the state. In view of this fact care was taken in preparing the bill to give the commission no judicial power whatever. He cited from the state constitution to show that well settled common law principles hold that railroads are public highways and common carriers.

Mr. Sherman called Mr. Rollins' attention to the provision of the state constitution which provided that the legislature could not revoke a charter which was not revocable at the time of the adoption of the constitution.

Mr. Rollins held that while this might be construed as an enlargement of powers it certainly could not be considered a limitation. If a charter was irrevocable at the time of course the legislature could not revoke it, and even the constitution could not. But the converse might be held that if a charter was revocable at the time the constitution was adopted it would still be revokable.

Power to prevent discrimination was shown by reading from the state constitution, which is very clear and explicit in the matter. As to the amendment of Mr. Gilmore allowing commissioners to permit railroads to discriminate for the purpose of promoting the interest of the state, this was permitted by that phrase which says that no unreasonable discrimination should be made. This would not be an unreasonable discrimination and therefore not in conflict with the constitution.

It was full time for railroads to be regulated. If this is not done it may safely be relied upon to regulate the rest of the state. One or the other factor will rule inevitably. In New Jersey the rule of the Camden and Amboy railroad is complete. There has not been a judicial officer elected in that state nor a governor in twenty-five years who has not been named by that railroad. If the power of the people to regulate roads now is not exercised, in two years from now it will be found infinitely harder. If railroads do not govern fully in this state as yet it is because they have not had time to render their sway absolute as it is in many of the other states.

Mr. Rollins took up the question of the Colorado Central charter. He quoted from sections 7 and 8 of the charter of the road to show the provision claimed by opponents of the bill to show that the road could not be regulated, and undertook to show that the provisions which gave the road the right to make such rates as may be necessary could not mean to allow the road to fix such rates as would close up the mines of Clear Creek and Gilpin counties or to otherwise ruin their interests. He quoted from the decision in the Ruggles case, from Illinois reports, showing that the charter of a railroad almost identical with that of the Colorado Central, in the portion of the latter which allows it to charge such rates as may be necessary, with the exception that the Illinois charter was stronger, in not having the qualification that rates fixed should be only such as were necessary, than the Colorado Central's charter. Now it must be conceded that if the decision of the supreme court of the United States is against the exercise of an absolute rate-making power under such a charter as the Illinois one, it could not be otherwise in relation to the weaker one in Colorado. It was decided in the Illinois case by the court that such a power could not be given, as it could not be believed that the government intended to surrender any part of the powers which it was created to exercise. This was an elementary principle.

Mr. Rollins cited the New Orleans slaughter house case. An exclusive and irrepealable charter had been given to the Crescent City Slaughtering company, which was given exclusive rights to slaughter cattle in the city of New Orleans. The latter had claimed that their charter could not be repealed. The United States supreme court had decided that the legislature which had given an irrepealable charter had exceeded its authority when it had undertaken to control the action of future legislatures. The exercise of such power would be contrary to public policy. The police power was of too vital importance to allow it to be bartered or given away by even the legislature of a state. A charter could only be made irrepealable in such matters as did not conflict with the welfare of the public. The lives, health and property of the public were matters which the legislature could not divest itself of the power of legislating to protect. Protection of the public was a supreme law.

Several other cases were cited in which the position was held with full qualification that a legislature exceeds its authority when it grants a charter such as that of the Colorado Central which cannot be regulated by subsequent legislatures for the public good. He recalled the fact that the Kansas Pacific at one time contemplated the purchase of the Colorado Central on account of the supposed irrepealable nature of their charter. They had consulted an attorney of the city and he had advised them that the charter was irrepealable. They had then consulted General Bela M. Hughes of this city, and also a prominent railroad lawyer of St. Louis. Both of these gentlemen had advised the Kansas Pacific that the charter, instead of being irrepealable, could be repealed or regulated at any time the legislature saw fit to do so by appropriate legislation.

Mr. Rollins continued at some length. When he had finished and after it had been agreed that a reasonable time should be given in the final passage of the bill for offering and discussing amendments the house ordered the bill to third reading and final passage after being printed, by adopting the committee's report.

Mr. Rollins then reported from the Arapahoe delegation on S. B. 77, the Denver city charter bill, recommending it for passage with some amendments. He moved that it be placed at the head of the calendar for third reading and final passage. Carried.

The house then adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

A Struggle for Life

CLEVELAND, March 5—An attempt was made last night to assassinate Professor A. L. Esch, superintendent of German in the public schools. Some time since a huckster named Geo. Street drove his wagon against Esch's sleigh, damaging it badly. Street refused to settle the damages. Esch had him arrested, he paid a fine in the police court and the matter was settled. Last evening Street called at Esch's house and after a short conversation drew a large revolver from his pocket, saying he would shoot Esch. A fierce struggle ensued and Esch finally obtained possession of the weapon, every chamber of which was loaded. Street was under the influence of liquor and Esch permitted him to go.

An Office Contest

DES MOINES, March 5.—State Auditor Brown, suspended from office yesterday by the governor, attempted again this morning to assume the duties of auditor. Governor Sherman had him and Stuart, his deputy, arrested. They were subsequently released on bail. Brown and his friends kept possession of the auditor's office all day and kept the doors locked.

Cushion Carroms.

BOSTON, March 5.—A cushion carrom game of 300 points this afternoon between Jacob Schaeffer and Wallace of New York was won by Wallace, score 300 to 25. Wallace was defeated by Schaeffer this evening; score 1,000 to 675.

A Spring Boom

KEOKUK, Ia., March 5.—The Des Moines river is breaking up with a spring boom. The ice is heavy and has damaged the wagon and railway bridges at Eldon. Gorges have formed at various points between Keokuk and Des Moines. The stream is rising rapidly and rain is falling.

Committee of Safety.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The citizens' committee of eighty, appointed to assist in prosecuting the recent election fraud cases in this city, met to-day and appointed a committee of fifty on public safety, thus in effect making the temporary organization permanent.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Indications for Colorado—Fair weather.

The expenses of the Soudan campaign to the end of March were $3,500,000.

Ex-President Arthur was yesterday elected honorary member of the New York chamber of commerce.

Dr. Albert G. F. Goersen was hanged at Philadelphia yesterday for poisoning his wife nearly five years ago.

The commons voted £330,000 for extra naval expenses in Egypt and for the construction of roads. Garrisons in Ireland will not be further reduced.

Blanc, Italian minister to Spain, has been appointed arbitrator in the dispute between America and Spain in reference to attacks on American ships in Cuban waters.

Jose Malendez, said to be one of the ringleaders in the Ensenada mutiny last January, which resulted in the murder of a Mexican lieutenant and his wife, has been arrested at Los Angeles.

An Alexandria dispatch says: Signs of discontent among natives against British rule are increasing. Threats against the life of Stephenson, the English commander, are frequently heard in the streets.

The premature discharge of a cannon at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Wednesday badly wounded a dozen men. Joseph Judge's eyesight was destroyed and he is believed fatally injured. The others will recover.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County, } ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

James M. Gordon, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($11,640.00) eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note for $500, dated at Boston, May 16th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, upon a certain promissory note for $500 dated at Boston, May 17th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, upon a certain promissory note for $6,000, dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; upon a certain promissory note for $2,640, dated at Boston, Dec. 19th, 1883, payable on demand, and upon a certain promissory note for $2,500 dated at Colorado Springs, May 28th, 1883, payable May 31st, 1884, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of (8) eight per cent per annum on $500, from May 16th, 1883, on $500 from May 17th, 1883, on $6,000, from May 29th, 1883, and 6 per cent per annum on $2,640 from Dec. 19th, 1883, and on $3,500 from Nov. 28th, 1883, and for cost of suit. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($11,640.00) eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars and — cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County. } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

James G. Dutcher, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($17,000) seventeen thousand dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston October 13, 1883, for ten thousand dollars and interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, payable six months after date; upon a certain promissory note dated at Lowell, Mass., February 26, 1884, for four thousand dollars, payable four months after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, Mass., March 4, 1884, for three thousand dollars, payable four months after date, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on $10,000 from October 13, 1883, and six per cent. per annum on $4,000 from June 26, 1884, and six per cent. per annum on $3,000 from July 4, 1884. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($17,000) seventeen thousand dollars and — cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1884. J. W. D. STOVELL,

SEAL. Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

William O. Grover, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($6,002.06) six thousand and two dollars and six cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note, dated at Boston, Mass., March 1st, 1884, for six thousand dollars, payable four months after date, and for a further sum of two dollars and six cents expenses of protest, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum from the first day of July, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($6,002.06) six thousand and two dollars and six cents, with interest and costs. Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 3d day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County, } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Jacob L. Sawyer, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($10,279.58) ten thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, October 13th, 1883, for $5,000.00, payable six months after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, April 16th, 1884, for $5,000.00, payable six months after date, and for a further sum of $279.58 paid to divers parties at the request of defendants, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum on $5,000.00 from April 13th, 1884, and on $5,000.00 from October 16th, 1884, and on $279.58 from September 1st, 1884, and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($10,279.58) ten thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County } ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Alvan A. Sweet, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($3,354.49) three thousand, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty nine cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, June 15, 1884, for three thousand dollars payable four months after date, and for a further sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents paid at the request of defendants to divers parties, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on three thousand dollars from October 15, 1884, and interest on the sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents from October 1, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($3,354.49) three thousand, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the District Court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for Plaintiff. wc-7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County. } ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Henry Cutler, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000.00), due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, October 9th, 1883, for nine thousand dollars and interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable one year after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, June 4th, 1884, for eight thousand dollars, payable four months after date, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum on $9,000.00 from October 9th, 1883, and on $8,000.00 from October 4th, 1884. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($17,000.00) seventeen thousand dollars, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County. } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Kenduskeag National Bank, plaintiff, vs. Edward P. Tenney and Colorado College, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Edward P. Tenney and Colorado College, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1, 1884, for one thousand dollars, and interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable four months after date and upon the further sum of $2.04, cost of protest, particularly described in the complaint, also for interest thereon, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from May 1, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($1,002.04) one thousand and two dollars and four cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County } ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado

Samuel Crooks, Plaintiff, vs Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons if served within this county or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise, within forty days or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($26,399.58) twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1st, 1883, for $5,000 and interest at 8 per cent payable six months after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1st, 1883 for $5,000 and interest at 8 per cent payable six months after date upon a certain note dated Oct 9th, 1883, for $5,000 and interest at 6 per cent payable one year after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Nov 16th, 1883, for $5,000 payable four months after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Jan 29th, 1884, for $6,000 payable four months after date and upon the further several sums of $102 paid June 1st, 1884, $81 50 paid June 1st, 1884, $104 56 paid July 14th, 1884, $90 30 paid Oct 9th, 1884, and $41 52 paid Oct 9th, 1884, all of which said several sums were paid to divers parties at the request of defendants particularly described in the complaint, also for interest thereon, at the rate of 8 per cent on $10,000 from May 1st, 1883, 6 per cent on $5,000 from Oct 9th, 1883, 6 per cent on $5,000 from Feb 19th 1884, 6 per cent on $6,000 from May 29th 1884, and for interest on $102 from June 1st, 1884, on $81 50 from June 1st, 1884, on $104 56 from July 14th, 1884 on $90 from Oct. 9th, 1884, on $41 52 from Oct 9th, 1884 And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($26,399.58) twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty eight cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October, A D 1884 J W D STOVELL

SEAL Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff wc-7-4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, El Paso County. } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado

Daniel T. Bridges plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days otherwise within forty days or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($9,500) nine thousand and five hundred dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston October 29th, 1883, for six thousand dollars, payable four months after date: and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Jan. 30th, 1884 for three thousand and five hundred dollars payable six months after date; particularly described in the complaint, also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum on $6,000 from February 29th, 1884 and on $3,500 from July 30th, 1884 And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($9,500) nine thousand and five hundred dollars and — cents, with interest and costs

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October, A D 1884. J W D STOVELL

SEAL Clerk of the district court

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff wc-7-4

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, E P Tenney, of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust, dated on the 15th day of March, 1882 and duly recorded on the sixteenth day of March, 1882, in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, in book 40, page 415, of the records thereof, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note, of even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of $550, payable February 7th, 1883, to the order of Etta J. Dickerson, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi annually, did convey unto C H Mills of said El Paso county, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises, and whereas, by said deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, or the taxes on said premises, according to the tenor and effect of said note and trust deed, then and in that case, upon the application of the legal holder of said note, it shall be lawful for the said C H Mills, as trustee to advertise and sell the said premises, and from the proceeds thereof to pay said principal, interest and taxes, and all costs of sale and expenses of said trust and whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of said note and interest, and in the payment of taxes upon said premises and whereas, the same is now over due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, C. H Mills, as trustee aforesaid, hereby give public notice that, at the request of A. H. Partridge, the legal holder of said note, I shall, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1885, at ten o'clock A. M., at the front door of the court house, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to wit. Lots numbered six (6) to eighteen (18), both inclusive, being thirteen lots in block ., in the De Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereto pertaining, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said E. P. Tenney, his heirs and assigns therein.

C. H. MILLS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, March 4th, 1885. wc-7-5

NOTICE.

Proposals for furnishing a large span of mules, wagon and harness for the use of the city of Colorado Springs, will be received at the office of the mayor up to 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, March 14th, 1885. Mules must be young, well broke and in good condition Wagon and harness must be new City reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the City Council,

C. F. HUMPHREY, Mayor.

March 4th, 1885 c-5-td

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER!

WRAPPING PAPER,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

From Saturday's Daily.

CITY FINANCES.

Proceedings of the Mass Meeting Held on Friday Night.

In response to the call issued by Mayor Humphrey about one hundred of the representative citizens and tax payers of Colorado Springs assembled in the city hall last night to consider the proposition of funding outstanding warrants, also refunding the city's water bonds.

Mayor Humphrey was on motion elected chairman and E. P. Scott secretary. Mr. Humphrey briefly stated the object of the meeting and asked as to what should be the order in which to proceed.

Mr. J. A. Wilson suggested that the meeting would like to hear from the chairman in regard to the proposition. Mr. Humphrey replied that he had very little data at command and called upon Dr. Strieker, who, he said, was better prepared to make a statement to the meeting.

Dr. Strieker took the floor but declared that he was no better prepared to give any exact figures than was the chairman. He said that unfortunately they were pressed for time and that the matter ought to have been brought up earlier for consideration. He explained that the object of the meeting was to obtain an expression of the people as to the advisability of funding the warrants amounting to $12,000 that had been issued to pay the expense of last year's extensions in Fluxion creek, and also refunding the outstanding water bonds that it became optional with the city to pay on the first of January. The object was he said to relieve the tax payers of the burden of paying off these debts in a very few years. At present the water works were more than paying expenses and interest and in time would pay their original cost. The present council, he said, was about to make appropriations for the coming year and if the warrants were to be funded and the bonds funded it would not be necessary to appropriate $6,000 toward the payment of the former and $5,000 for the sinking fund on the latter, thus directly reducing the appropriation for 1885-6 $11,000 or thereabouts.

By funding the warrants it was thought that the interest could be reduced from ten to five per cent and new bonds could be given drawing five per cent for those outstanding commanding seven per cent, thus saving the city a good amount in interest. The doctor said that there was a question however whether the city had the right to fund a floating indebtedness, as the statute did not delegate that right. Attorneys with whom he had consulted gave as their opinion that there was no question but that the city did have the right. This was a question that would have to be definitely settled so that capitalists could be assured that the investment was perfectly safe. He thought there was some possibility of getting an amendment to certain bills during the present session of the legislature that would delegate this power. Before the council take any action they want to know how the people feel in regard to the proposition.

Captain De Coursey next took the floor in favor of the proposition. He said now was the time to take action as the city was in need of many improvements and if the burden of tax was put off the people would have more money for this purpose. There was no occasion, he thought, of paying the city's indebtedness all at once, but leave some of it for the future. The captain suggested that a resolution be adopted by the meeting requesting the council to see what they could do in regard to the proposition and to issue a call to the people for a vote on the question.

Mr. Nash said that the object of funding and refunding the indebtedness was not only to stave off the payment of the debt, but to decrease the rate of interest that was now being paid.

It was suggested by Mayor Humphrey that the council obtain a proposition from the holders of the warrants as to what they would do. He thought there would be no difficulty in refunding the water bonds at five per cent but the citizens should not be disappointed if the council should find that they were powerless in the matter.

Dr. Coombs took a decided stand against either funding or refunding. If the city had debts to pay why put them off for the future. Even if it does reduce the taxes to twenty-five mills it will only be a few years before it would be up to thirty mills again. The doctor claimed that it had been clearly proven that any city was far more prosperous by paying its debts than putting them off. The secret of reducing the taxes he argued was by being less extravagant in our city expenses. Pay what debts we have now, for the future will have burdens to bear.

Captain De Coursey disagreed with Dr. Coombs. He held that a national debt was a national blessing and that all of the more prosperous governments would not pay off their debt if they could. He again took the opportunity of showing what benefits the city would derive if the proposition was carried out, otherwise he considered that by the payment of such high taxes all at once, people would move away and others could not be induced to locate here.

Mr. Thomas Wanless favored the proposition especially as to the refunding of the water bonds. The water works were more than paying expenses and interest and were annually increasing in value. Every house that was built, and every hydrant added by increased the revenue which would soon be sufficient to pay not only interest and expenses but also the original bonds. Mr. Wanless urged the importance of decreasing the taxes as offer inducements to people to come here and in this way increase the value of the water works.

In response to a question asked Dr. Coombs was given to understand that by the funding and refunding the taxes of the city next year would be reduced about five mills.

Mr. N. Berrey thought there would be no difficulty whatever in placing the new bonds at least two per cent less interest than was now being paid, while the warrants which were now drawing ten per cent he thought could be placed at a lower four or five per cent.

Prof. Stone thought from the remarks made by Dr. Coombs that they were to infer that because we put off the payment of the present indebtedness that we would again run into needless expense. The professor thought that this was not a question involved in the discussion. In the future the people could be more careful about issuing bonds extravagantly.

Mr. Jones remarked that there had been no extravagance or needless expense in building the water works. They had originally cost $80,000; then the freezing up of the mains necessitated the expenditure of $25,000 and the fluxion extension last year $18,000.

Dr. Coombs differed with Mr. Jones on the question of extravagance, and he did not believe in issuing of bonds for everything; and as he understood this movement of deferring the payment of the city debt was only preparing the way for another large expenditure on the water works, and he could not vote for it.

Captain De Coursey took Dr. Coombs to task for stating that the people were too ready to issue bonds for everything. To the contrary, he said that the doctor could not point to a single city or county in the United States that had been more careful about issuing bonds than had Colorado Springs and El Paso county.

Dr. Strieker resented what Dr. Coombs had said as to the proposition being a scheme to only further increase the city's indebtedness. He said that the doctor had no right to assume anything of the kind, neither had he the right to thus question the honor and integrity of those who had taken interest in the matter. There is, he declared, no foundation for the remarks or insinuations that he has made.

Dr. Coombs explained that he had been given to understand by one of the members of the council that there was a project on foot to appropriate $75,000 for a system of cisterns or reservoirs.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Berrey and carried by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the citizens of Colorado Springs, in mass meeting assembled, that the present outstanding warrants and also the water bonds, which will soon be payable at the option of the city, should be funded and refunded for a term of years at a lower rate of interest; therefore, we recommend that our city council be and are hereby requested to take such steps as may be necessary to fund and refund our present city indebtedness as specified in this resolution.

Mr. J. A. Wilson said that as he understood it the entire debt of the city was about $120,000, and he knew of a man who stood ready to give $150,000 for the water works provided he would be allowed to collect the same water rates as are now in force. Thus it would be seen that the city could be absolutely free from debt. Mr. Wilson said that there was no reason why those who came after us should not assume some of the indebtedness.

A motion to adjourn then prevailed.

Real Estate Transfers.

E. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the week ending February 27th, '85.

CITY PROPERTY.

W. Forbes to Mary E. Duff, lots 11, blk 303, acc 2, nominal.

Lucy E. Walker to Ambrose Talbot, lots 11, blk 114, 3000

S. Day to Emma A. Day, lots 3, blk 303, acc 2, 500

Winthrop D. Sheldon to Annie L. Dieterman, lots 6, blk 1, acc 3,200

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Allen Fowler, executor, to S. C. Stout and J. G. McConnell, nw qr of sec 10, tp 12, rs 66 w and sw qr of sec 10, tp 12, s r 66 w and ne qr of sec 10, tp 13, s r 66 w 960

The past two days have been just as good as a circus, especially for the invalids who have been confined to the house on account of the bad weather.

Through a telephonic space received from Denver yesterday we learned that the bounty on mountain lions, coyotes and wolves has been repealed although it still remains on hawks and skunks.

The annual statement of the Manitou Mineral Water Park and Bath company was filed at the county clerk's office yesterday. The statement shows that the capital stock of the company is $100,000, of which amount $52,000 has already been paid in.

A. J. Barry, who was recently brought from Nebraska by Sheriff Dana, was yesterday taken before Justice Fields for preliminary examination. He declined to plead either guilty or not guilty. In default of $500 bail he was remanded to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Arrivals at The Antlers—A. Bertholoche, Pittsburgh; Archie McKenzie, S. C. Casy, New York; Hugh Conway, Chicago; G. N. Dana and wife, Boston; A. L. Bowman, Hartford; G. A. Barton, Kansas City; Hugh Butler, Denver; F. L. Woodruff, St. Louis; E. W. Edwards, Sandusky.

Tejon Lodge No. 2,765 Knights of Honor held a regular meeting last night, and installed the following officers: W. W. Stuart, assistant dictator, and Dr. J. B. Wilcox, chaplain. This lodge is in a very flourishing condition, receiving new members at almost every meeting and ranks as the banner lodge in Colorado.

Judge Bentley appeared in Justice Fields' court yesterday to answer to the charge of assault and battery brought against him by A. L. Buckingham. An application was made by the defendant for a change of venue, which application was about to be granted when Mr. Buckingham withdrew the complaint and paid the costs that had accrued in the case.

C. L. Miles, real estate agent, has just completed the sale of several business places on Tejon street to Washington parties, as he has informed us, a Chicago gentleman, who has been spending the winter at The Antlers. The properties are the brick buildings occupied by A. G. Chester's confectionery, Wilcox's shoe store, Mrs. Varley's millinery and A. Lee's grocery store. The price paid for the properties was $11,500.

Constable James E. Kirk, of Tabor Rock, arrived in the city Thursday night with a prisoner named John R. Porter, whom he arrested under a warrant issued by Justice Conroy charging him with assault to kill one James Fountain. The crime was committed on the 18th inst. near Tabor Rock. Porter discharging the contents of a double-barreled shotgun at Fountain at sixty yards range, but strange as it may seem did not injure him. Immediately after the shooting Porter left for parts unknown. He was, however, tracked up the Pass by Sheriff Dana and Constable Kirk, and after a very pretty chase was arrested by the latter in South Park. Porter was yesterday taken before Justice Pixley, where he pleaded guilty and was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $500.

Mr. Cos and J. Smith, of Grinnell, Colo., has just returned from Keokuk, Iowa, with three imported Norman horses. One of them a stallion five over a year old, weighed when bought 1,590 pounds and after being shipped to Monument weighed 2,550 pounds. After being fattened up it is thought he will weigh fully 2,700 pounds. The other two are mares about one year old, matched iron grays, and weighed at Monument 2,540 pounds. He also brought a pair of iron gray mules, three-quarter blood Norman, about two years old that were bred in this country which weigh about 2,600 pounds. In addition to these he brought a seven-eighths blood Cleveland stallion also bred in this country about seven months ago which now weighs about 800 pounds. With this stock it is expected that the horses of El Paso county will be greatly improved.

From Sunday's Daily.

Real Estate.

There can be no doubt that we are on the verge of another real estate boom, which bids fair to exceed that of 1879-188 . Many people who have been looking around for some time past have made up their minds to invest in real estate here, either in residence property for their own use or in vacant lots upon which they will build residences for themselves. Quite a number of persons have recently bought lots and have given out contracts for buildings to be erected upon them, and we hear of other contracts soon to be awarded. Near ly all of the buildings to be constructed are of handsome character, involving quite liberal outlays of money. Some eastern gentlemen have also invested largely in income-bearing business properties in this city, and we are assured that several of the stores upon our streets are shortly to have additions, alterations or improvements made to them. All this will make trade active and give our contractors and mechanics profitable occupation, and the natural result will be that our speculators in real estate will shortly commence operating there in. Then will come a rise in values, more sales, more speculation, and for a time, at least, we think we are safe in anticipating an active business season ahead. Our real estate agents are unanimously of the opinion that property on the market for sale has reached bottom figures, and is certain to rise in value and does look as though the present is the time to buy.

Mrs. E. N. Keene, through an advertisement in another column, calls attention to the fact that a "Woods co" can be found good board and pleasant rooms.

Mr. C. B. Wilson, who has been in the city for some time, has returned to St. Louis to take up his former position in the postoffice department which he was compelled to leave on account of ill health.

Another business firm had to pay $5 and costs yesterday for the careless depositing of ashes. Again we say, let the officers be on their guard. Those who have been fined claim that they have been done an injustice. The ordinance is on the book for the protection of the city and the officers are supposed to enforce it.

G. S. Holmes will offer for sale two fine and fast horses Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in front of J. L. Lundley's stable, one of them the attractive bay gelding that has been seen upon our streets. He is undoubtedly the handsomest horse we have ever seen here, and should be a prize to the fortunate owner. See advertisement in this issue.

Through a letter received yesterday from Mr. Charles Brower, former manager of the telephone office here, we are led to infer that there is no foundation in the report that he had committed suicide. The letter was postmarked East Boston, Mass., and dated February 22, inclosing a postal order for his subscription to the GAZETTE. In the report of the suicide of one Charles Brower of Chicago, where it was supposed Mr. Brower was residing, can be attributed the mistake.

At a meeting of the Colorado College Oratorical association held Friday evening, Messrs. J. E. Selcomright and W. L. Waller were elected orators, and F. W. Manning and R. D. McLeod delegates to the State Oratorical association, which meets in this city on April 10th. Committees were also appointed as follows: On arrangements, J. D. Elsworth, R. D. McLeod and F. E. Yeserve; on entertainment, C. B. Selcomright, S. L. Stone and E. B. Curtis. The presidents are ex officio members of both committees.

For many years previous to this the Battle House, of Mobile, has justly been considered one of the worst conducted hotels in the south. But we have from good authority that now all is changed, and northern energy has made the Battle House a first-class hotel in all that the term implies. The management is in the hands of Mr. C. D. Barnes, formerly of New York and Boston hotels, and from many different sources we hear words of praise and commendation of what he has accomplished. The *cuisine* is especially commended, and as an evidence of what Mr. Barnes has done in this direction residents of Colorado Springs who have partaken of Mr. Barnes' hospitality within the past month pronounce the Battle House without exception the leading hostelry of the south. There are now [illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.

" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.03 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.55 p. m., departs 12.55 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.32 a. m., departs 3.37 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.03 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.

" 4. *Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	6.50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives	8.55 a. m
No. 33— "	2.15 p. m	No. 34— "	1.55 a. m
No. 35— "	7.05 p. m.	No. 36— "	5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. A. EMERSON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.30 p. m.
" Denver.. 3.30 p. m.	From Denver, 11.50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m.
" "	1.45 p. m.
" "	3.00 p. m.
Via D. & S. O.	11.30 a. m.
GOING NORTH	
Via D. & N. O.	5.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	1.45 a. m.
" "	5.40 p. m.
" "	8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.
" "	11.00 a. m.
" "	2.20 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.
" "	12.10 p. m.
" "	6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	3.40 p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou ..	11.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou.....	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 3.00 p. m. and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.....8 a. m. to 8 p. m

Sundays.....8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

M. TAGGART, Manager.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. tf

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

The fittest subjects for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial contaminants of an obstinate type and stands alone unequalled among our national remedies.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. dwb-7-y

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Shopping Bags, Satchels, Etc., Etc.

HARNESS, Light and Heavy. Ladies' & Gents' Saddles

PRICES more reasonable than at any other place in the state of Colorado.

[illegible]

No. 115 S. Tejon st.

Repairing Done Promptly. e 3-6-w-m

[illegible]

For Hay, Grain, Corn, Cows, or whatever you have,

Sell them at Sanborn's Sales,

SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS, BUGGIES

[illegible]

We have also received a half dozen more of those tip top ROAD CARTS for sale or trade by wb-28-m

Stevens & Rouse.

SODA WATER,

Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines and all CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Apparatus, materials and accessories for manufacturing, dispensing and bottling, with full instructions. Catalogues sent on application.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

[illegible], New York. w-6-m

PIXLEY & WEBSTER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Car Load of Spring Wagons,

Which they will sell as cheap as any house in Colorado for cash. We also have a complete stock of

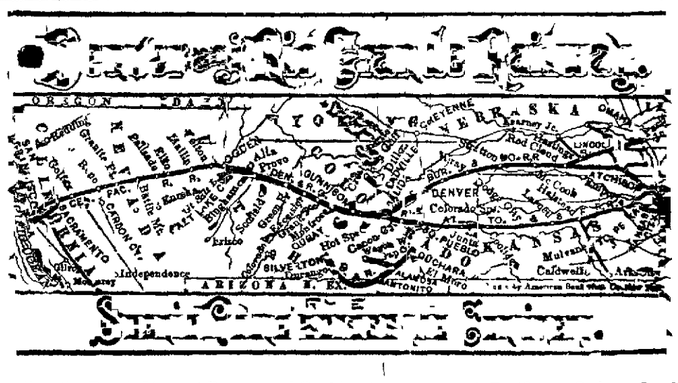
THE BEST BUGGIES SOLD HERE.

And in addition to the above we keep a full stock of the BUFORD PLOWS, both Sulky and Walking; Walking and Riding CULTIVATORS; also COMMON CULTIVATORS and SEOVEL PLOWS. We are agents for

The Strawbridge Brass Cast Steel Shovels.

Come and see us and we will make prices for cash that will suit you, and we assure you that there are no better goods made than those we have in stock.

wb-28-tf PIXLEY & WEBSTER.



Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,

Denver and Leadville,

Denver and Kansas City

[illegible] Eastern Cities and the Pacific States,

AND FAST TIME.

Z. T. ZOREB, General Superintendent. A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager. J. E. HOOPER, General Pass. and Ticket Agt.

DENVER, COLO.

CHICAGO AND MICHIGAN

WABASH ROUTE!

THE BUSINESS MAN

When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business train, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

THE TOURIST

Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of trave. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

THE FARMER

In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round-trip land-explorers' tickets at very low rates are always on sale at the ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

THE INVALID

Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add materially to his comfort while en route. For pamphlets descriptive of the many celebrated health resorts along the West and South sent free on application.

THE CAPITALIST

Can get the information necessary to secure rare and profitable investments in agricultural land, stock raising, mining, lumbering, or any of the many thriving fields throughout the South and West by addressing the undersigned.

F. CHANDLER,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible]

C. L. HARPER,

Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

k-3 tf

GILES CHISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CHISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

[illegible]

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. we-12-tf

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, April sixth (6), 1885.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the sixth day of March, 1885, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES A. LANSING, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 2, 1885. wb-24-8

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 16th, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

W. F. MARTIN, President.

we-7-5

Colorado Springs, Colo.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

—THE—

Chicago & North-Western RALWAY

is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST

It is the SHORT, SURE and SAFE route between

Council Bluffs

—AND—

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points EAST, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. Ry's depart from, arrive at, and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND CHICAGO

upon which is run the celebrated

Famous Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by

GEO. J. WHITNEY, Traveling Agent.

W. A. THACCOCA, General Agent.

The Buyers' Guide is issued March and Sept., each year, 22 pages, 8½x11 inches, with over 3,000 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you eat, wear, or use, drink, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

wm 6-1y

Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. Address at once TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.